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Hard Coal Miners Rebel; Hüber Reich Court Head; Home Front Parley Topic

The World's Day—January 8, 1943

National: Hard Coal Strikers Near 15,000 Mark

Striking miners in Pennsylvania anthracite fields increased to nearly 15,000 as the workers rebelled against appeals by their own union leaders and Government officials that they go back to work. [Page 3.]

At San Francisco, C. I. O. machinists returned to their jobs in shipyards after intervention by Federal officials and the Navy.

Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, is out for a "thorough-going review" by Congress of the Wagner Act, on the ground that it fosters jurisdictional warfare between labor unions.

At Newburgh, N. Y., labor leader Samuel Nuzzo was convicted of misappropriating more than $9,000 from his union, whose members work on a $300,000,000 New York City water project.

A year in prison and a $100 fine was the penalty imposed in Newark, N. J., on Bernard J. O'Donnell, who assembled a bomb in the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's Kearny plant and then announced he had discovered it.

In Europe: Göring Brother-in-Law Court Head

Hitler has appointed Dr. Franz Hüber, Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Justice, to be President of the Supreme Administrative Court of the Reich. Dr. Hüber is brother-in-law of Reichsmarshal Göring.

Netherlands Minister of Colonies, Hubertus J. Van Mook, says it will take a long time to defeat the Japanese and a concentration of United Nations effort in Europe seems "quite logical at present."

Hitler conferred with Bulgarian Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Nikola Michov, according to a German radiocast. It was surmised that one object of such a conference might be an effort to obtain greater war aid from Bulgaria.

"American forces in Algeria are nothing but the beginning—nothing but a symbol," said Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., head of a United States Mission in Dakar.

An Allied convoy has reached North Russian ports without loss or damage after heavy Naval action reported Dec. 31. The convoy was attacked by "a greatly superior enemy force" off North Cape, Norway.

New England: Sales Parley Stresses Home Front

Home front is stressed at today's meetings of the New England Wartime Sales Management Conference at the Hotel Statler. [Page 2.]

Greater Boston United War Fund solicitors undergo intensive training for "greatest selling job in America"—collecting $7,800,000 in three weeks. [Page 2.]

Recordings of "lost" New England homesteads of Colonial vintage are emphasized as wartime bombing insurance. [Page 5.]

Washington: Roosevelt Backs Pay-as-You-Go Plan

President Roosevelt disclosed that he expected to submit some data and facts to Congress on the Social Security question at a press conference in which he gave qualified indorsement to the idea of putting income taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis and told questioners that he hoped for a United Nations victory in 1944.

Senate Republicans unanimously re-elected Charles L. McNary of Oregon as minority leader and approved assignments giving them increased representation on standing committees. Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky was unanimously re-elected majority leader by the Democratic caucus.

Senator O'Daniel (D) of Texas introduced a bill to outlaw sale of alcoholic beverages around Army camps or naval posts but asked that the official recordings of the bill be withheld by the clerk until it could be given the title "S. 860"—the number borne by an identical measure last session.

Alvin Milton, President of the Quality Service, Inc., a filling station, was sentenced to serve one year in prison and he and the company he heads were fined $2,000 by Justice James M. Proctor for violating gasoline rationing regulations.

Americas: Axis Funds Being Sent Out of Chile

At Havana, reports in diplomatic quarters said German, Japanese and Italian interests in Chile were quietly sending funds out of Chile into Argentina in anticipation of a Chilean break in relations with the Axis.

India: Roosevelt Envoy Praises Indian Troops

William Phillips, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, has arrived in New Delhi. After a visit to camps of Indian troops, he said, "I came away feeling prouder than ever that our American forces are associated with these fine Indian troops in the fight against our common enemy."

Indian ruling princes are "an essential and indispensable element in India's life," said L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, and will play a major part in it whatever changes may be made in the Indian constitution.

Canada: First Minister to Soviet Leaves Soon

L. D. Wilgress, first Canadian Minister to Soviet Russia, will leave in a few days to take over his new post, accompanied by a staff of five, two of whom, like himself, speak Russian.

A Canadian gift of 76,000 tons of wheat has been delivered to the starving people of Greece, according to a message from Prince Charles of Sweden, President of the Swedish Red Cross.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Oil: Further Action Necessary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Petroleum Industry War Council declared today that despite the strong measures taken recently to cut gasoline and fuel oil consumption in the East, further action must be taken to avert "serious hardships in many places" during January and February.

The Council adopted a report of its economics committee saying that even if stocks "in certain areas" were drawn upon during January and February in a further attack on the Eastern problem, the hardships still would be inevitable "unless, for a short period," one of the following steps was taken:

1. "More military requirements can be taken from sources other than the East Coast."

2. "A few more tankers can be spared without impairing our first responsibility of supplying our military forces and our Allies with the petroleum products they need."

"New tankers," the committee said, "might spend their break-in periods carrying oil from the Gulf Coast to the East Coast, which would have the advantage of facilitating repairs and adjustments."

On the other hand, the committee predicted that "after February, the situation will be more comfortable for several months" because, it said, demand should decrease and supplies should be increased by completion of the Texas-Illinois leg of the 24-inch war emergency oil pipe line.

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 5:58 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:43 a. m.

Dimout begins Saturday at 5:59 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:43 a. m.

Umpire Urged For Oil Stocks Of the Nation

Independent Association official voices demand to relate Army, Navy, and civilian needs.

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Appointment of an "umpire" to balance Army, Navy, and civilian demands on the oil stocks of the nation is seen as an immediate and pressing necessity by oil men here.

In an interview today, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Independent Oil Men's Association, who has spent most of this week in Washington discussing the New England oil crisis with key officials, said he had presented the need to the Office of Price Administration and to the petroleum industry's advisory committee. He looks for prompt action.

"It is at present so easy for the armed forces to get all the oil they want merely by asking for it," he said, "that they understandably are taking more than they need, as witness the fact that the Navy was able to return 200,000 gallons of Bunker C oil last week to industry. If they could return it, they obviously didn't need it."

Kind of Umpiring

The kind of umpiring called for, in Mr. Morrill's view, is the sort of thing currently being done by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chief, for all products other than petroleum. Mr. Nelson, he pointed out, is able to say to the Army, "You may have such and such a percentage of steel — or aluminum, or rubber, or any other material—but industry must have the rest." No one is empowered to apply a similar brake on demands on petroleum.

The appointment, he believes, would go a long way toward preventing disastrous drains such as have recently occurred on the petroleum reserves of the East Coast states.

Mr. Morrill also presented to officials in Washington the need of adjusting the coupon rationing system in fuel oil. "At present, the coupon system extends no higher than the consumer level," Mr. Morrill explained. "If we're going to give out the oil on a coupon system, let's have a genuine coupon system—a thing we haven't got now."

Oil Distribution

Fuel oil in the rationed States is distributed first to what are known as "primary suppliers," the large companies like, Gulf, Texas, Atlantic, Standard Oil, etc., who have huge storage and terminal facilities. These primary suppliers in turn distribute to "secondary" suppliers, but they do so according to percentage of last year's use, set arbitrarily by themselves.

The secondary suppliers do the same in dealing with tertiary suppliers. Then come the hitch. The

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Russian Forces 65 Miles From Rostov, 40 Miles From Vital Railroad Junction; Roosevelt to Offer Wider Social Plan

Pay-as-you-go tax policy also indorsed by President if plan can be worked out.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Before he ended a 25-minute Friday morning press conference, which he began by proclaiming he had no news to offer, President Roosevelt in answer to questions today:

1. Announced that he would submit to Congress soon extensive data to provide the basis for broadening the postwar social security program.

2. Indicated his personal approval of putting the country on a pay-as-you-go income tax basis, assuming some practicable method can be worked out which will not force the Treasury to lose too heavily on back taxes.

3. Reiterated his "hope" that the war will end in victory for the United Nations in 1944.

While Mr. Roosevelt did not himself discuss reactions to his message to the joint session yesterday, the indications at the White House were that the President was gratified at the evidence of general nonpartisan approval and the absence of any sharp political controversy.

Partisan Appeal Avoided

Opinion on Capitol Hill generally was that Mr. Roosevelt had wisely avoided any partisan appeal and that his political critics as well as his political supporters agreed with the main lines of his speech. There is wide support for his social security objectives, though there will likely later be opposition to specific proposals. The isolationists could not be expected to applaud his decisive internationalism, but they evidently found it expedient not to greet it with open criticism.

From his informal remarks this morning it is evident that Mr. Roosevelt is planning to see that Congress receives a concrete program to implement his social security recommendations in the near future. He hopes to avert a major political controversy. He does not intend to submit a separate message on the subject, certainly not a fighting message. He will offer the information to Congress and ask the Senate and House to work out the legislation.

It will not, however, be long in forthcoming. The National Resources Planning Board already has in detailed form its plans for a comprehensive extension of a "cradle to grave" social security program. It is on the President's desk and while the proposals may be modified they are understood to embrace the following:

Extension of old-age and sur-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Associated Press From United States Marine Corps

Help for U. S. Forces in the Pacific

Men and equipment jam a beach on Guadalcanal Island as landing barges bring supplies for troops in the Solomons ashore from the transports. This photograph was taken several weeks after the Marines first moved into the Solomons sector of the war.

Halsey's Optimism on Pacific Backed; Nazis Rush New Defenses in Greece

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to United States Task Forces in the Pacific

AT A SOUTHERN PACIFIC BASE, Jan. 2. Delayed — Admiral William F. Halsey's declaration here today that United States forces in the Pacific now definitely have the initiative and have graduated from the defensive to the offensive is confirmed by every visible sign in this area.

The time was when such a declaration, even by a ranking official, could have been labeled whistling to make a bad situation sound good.

Personal observation by this correspondent in a majority of the South Pacific bases the past month has strengthened the conviction that a definite turning point, comparable to the North African invasion in importance—may not be far distant.

Naturally it is impossible to disclose the naval power now concentrated here. But it is only necessary to point out that the Army, Marine, and especially the naval installations once designed to check the momentum of the Japanese drive, have now reached a point where they are beginning to serve as advance attack forces.

Raid of Long Range

For instance, Guadalcanal is no longer a tenuous foothold amid Japanese surroundings. It used to be a stone's throw from Henderson Field to the front lines. Now it is a good long ride in a jeep, and although the Japanese still have a fair-sized force there, the problem of diminishing supplies, despite Japanese use of parachutes, places them in the position of being a negligible quantity.

The new effectiveness of the now famous United States outpost is seen in the recent 600-mile bombing from Henderson Field of the Japanese stronghold at Rabaul, on New Britain Island.

The bulk of opinion in this area has been that the Japanese perhaps are a more formidable enemy than the Nazis. It was felt that the Japanese would not crack as readily as their Axis partners in the West. And although it is no longer be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Emphasis on Europe Called Logical Status

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 8

Declaring it would take a long time to defeat the Japanese, Hubertus J. Van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Colonies, asserted yesterday that a concentration of United Nations effort in Europe seems "quite logical at present."

Mr. Van Mook, former Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, made the statement after a conference with President Roosevelt, which, he said, touched on conditions in the Netherlands West Indies. Mr. Van Mook has just been in the latter area.

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts. Jan. 8 (AP)—Adolf Hitler conferred at his headquarters today with the Bulgarian Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Nikola Michov, authorities announced.

[One objective of such a conference might be an effort on Hitler's part to obtain greater war aid from Bulgaria, which has played a comparatively passive role in the Axis up to this point.]

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 8—Details of the movements of German trops, which are being studied by skilled observers here, show clearly that the Axis are on the defensive practically everywhere in the Balkans.

A major example of the Nazi nervousness, resulting from the United Nations successes in North Africa, is the defensive program which the Germans are speeding in Southern Greece.

It is known that the Germans are particularly active in fortifying the Peloponnese Peninsula and all new German airdromes are being constructed by Nazi engineers with Greek workmen in this district.

Nazi Air Base

The island of Cerigo, off the tip of Southern Greece and between the Greek mainland and Crete, has become an especially important Nazi air base. Other small Greek islands are being converted hurriedly into air bases.

Italian troops have been mostly withdrawn from Greece, but the Germans are keeping all their units there, strengthened by Bulgarian reinforcements.

For example, the whole of the Twenty-ninth German Panzer Division now is stationed in southern Greece. Great Nazi activity also was observed recently on the Island of Lemnos, which now is serving as a base of supplies for all German-occupied Greek islands.

Large quantities of coal and oil

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Fuel for Taverns Deplored While Churches Face Closing

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Religious, civic and temperance leaders in New York City strongly deplored the fact that while reports from Washington indicate that the shortage of fuel oil may cause the closing of some churches and schools, no effort is being made to curtail the oil allotted to taverns, saloons and liquor stores.

Dr. John E. Wade, City Superintendent of schools, disclosed that the Board of Education was considering a one-week shutdown of the City's schools starting Feb. 1 as a fuel-saving measure. Dr. Wade said this "vacation" would have to be made up later—probably by forgoing the usual Easter leave. Fifty - two oil - burning schools throughout the City have discontinued all after-school and week-end activities, he added.

Although voicing strong protests against the Government's failure to curtail the all-out, business-as-usual liquor industry, all spokesmen interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor pledged every effort to aid the war and stressed that churches and schools will willingly do what is necessary to this end. They were, however, vehemently opposed to the alcohol interests having precedence over religion and education.

Dr. Samuel Cavert, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, summed up the sentiment in these quarters:

"One would like to know," he said, "whether the schools and churches are to be closed wholesale before any effort is made to close taverns and saloons. Churches should be prepared to play their part in making necessary adjustments and even sacrifices in connection with the wartime emergency. If this means the closing of some churches temporarily, I am prepared to face it, but I am not willing to say that the churches and schools should be the first to be closed—they ought to be the last.

Up to Churches Themselves

"Most communities have far more churches than they need for religious and educational services, but if any curtailment is necessary they ought to get together themselves to make the adjustments to provide for the religious needs of communities. There were cases during the last war in which local churches came together for worship during the war emergency in the interests of fuel conservation and found the experience so satisfying that they united on a permanent basis."

The Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, of the Marble Collegiate Church here and President of the National Temperance Society, recalled that some months ago there were rumors that the Government "gave the wink" to the liquor industry.

"Most of us hesitated to think that the Government would stoop to that," he said. "But its action in threatening to close churches and schools and failing to take action against the liquor interests revives the suspicion.

"The people want to know why it is that this is the one industry that is suffering the least. I don't believe the churches will willingly acquiesce in curtailments unless the liquor industry—the bars, cocktail lounges or whatever you want to call them—are brought under the same regulations.

"We have had to put up with a situation where the grocers' delivery trucks have been curtailed while brewers received tires for their vehicles. We have had to put up with dwindling milk, ice cream, butter and other necessary supplies while the liquor industry

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Call for Drive on U-Boats Echoes in U. S. and Britain

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — Both Washington and London are exhibiting increasing concern over the unabated peril of the Nazi submarine campaign.

One healthy fact stands out: Official disclaimers "discounting" the extent of over-all Allied ship sinkings have not proved convincing to informed people in either the American or British Capitals.

There is increasing evidence that the disclosure made in The Christian Science Monitor last week that the total United Nations' shipping losses are still averaging about 1,000,000 tons a month is being accepted as correct and is being confirmed by those who have access to the facts.

Thus Barnet Nover, highly respected military and foreign affairs specialist of the Washington Post, adds the weight of his authority in a column titled, "the U-boat menace remains":

Shipping Needs Growing

"The United Nations are still losing shipping at the rate of approximately a million tons a month.

"This is less than we are actually producing. But then our shipping needs are also growing as we open new fronts and step up the pace of activity on old fronts.

"At the same time the Germans appear to be building more submarines than are being sunk and these submarines, as Admiral Land points out, 'are better, faster, stronger and with greater cruising radius than ever before.'

"The fact that our production of new shipping has now reached record dimensions is no reason for

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East Has More Oil on Top Of Ground Than Under It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Don't think the government hasn't explored the possibilities of drilling wells on the Atlantic Coast.

Oddly enough, studies by the Geological Survey show the 17 East Coast States to be even more lacking in oil under the ground than they are on top.

Oil has been drilled in the western part of Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia for 80 years, but even in these areas, the survey doubts that "many large oil fields remain to be discovered."

Geologists see little chance of finding oil on the East Coast, except perhaps in southeastern Georgia or in Florida. The rest of the States in the area have the wrong kind of rocks to produce oil.

In the absence of oil, attention turns more naturally to substitute oil products made from coal and oil shale, alcohol from farm products and gases made from wood. These have been developed to a considerable extent in nations which possess little or no oil resources.

No other liquid motor fuel—whether it be made from coal, oil shale, or vegetable matter—can hope to be as cheap as petroleum fuels have been in the United States, blessed with oil reserves larger than those of any other country in the world.

Large areas in the United States contain the sedimentary rocks and structural features of the earth that are favorable for formulation and accumulation of petroleum but unfortunately these are not located on the East Coast, from which the American war machine must largely draw its supplies at the present time.

Twenty-three of the 48 States contain active oil wells, with Texas, California and Oklahoma leading in production for many years.

Soviet bombers prepare ground for infantry and tank onslaught; five lines of drive.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Russian forces continuing their drive toward Rostov at the month of the Don were reported within 65 miles of that port and only 40 miles from Likhaya where the main north-south and east-west railroads cross. Thus, General Zhukoff's armies were 10 miles closer to Rostov than the bulk of the reports seemed to indicate yesterday.

One interesting piece of news was the participation of Soviet bombers in the fighting on the Central Front, preparing the ground for the infantry and tank attacks. With the Russians in control of the air there would seem to be every reason to expect fresh gains in the fight for the great strategic port.

Roughly speaking, there are five main lines of Russian advance as shown on the large map on the first page of the second section of this issue of the Monitor. One is along the east-west Stalingrad-Likhaya railroad, which would bring the Soviet forces into the Ukraine north of Rostov. Likhaya is about 110 miles northwest of Rostov. A second line of advance is southward through Millerovo along the Moscow-Rostov railway. This force is also heading for Likhaya and was reported about 40 miles from that junction.

The third line is along the north bank of the Don, where the Russians, gaining 10 miles during the day, had reached Nikolayev, which is about 87 miles from Rostov. The armies that have come nearest to Rostov are those of the fourth line which follows the River Sal. This force, now about 65 miles from the port, was heading toward the confluence of that river with the Don, where it will presumably join the army following the north bank of the Don.

The remaining line of advance toward Rostov is from the south along the Baku-Rostov railway, about 300 miles southeast of the port where the mountain-fighters are pushing their way toward the important center of Georgievsk.

However, the Russian purpose is clearly not so much to drive back the Germans in the Caucasus as to cut off their supplies from the north. Therefore General Zhukoff may be expected to exert all possible pressure to push through to Rostov from the east.

Meanwhile General MacArthur announced the virtual conclusion of the main campaign on New Guinea. This means that the force of 15,000 Japanese that last July began the attempt to oust the United Nations from Port Moresby, has been almost liquidated. The last remnants of the force have been completely encircled at Sananda and a 10-ship convoy, trying to reach them has been fought off with two of the transports sunk and three seriously damaged.

Japan's last remaining hold on the island at Salamaua, Lae and some smaller bases has been so persistently bombed by Liberators, Catalinas, Flying Fortresses and other craft that they have been largely rendered useless for any serious base for attack.

Russia:

65 Miles to Rostov For Soviet Forces

Breaking through German resistance across the lower Don River with tank attacks and planes, the Russians reported that their forces had driven further to within 65 miles of Rostov, whose fall would trap the Nazis in the Caucasus.

That represented a gain of 10

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Home Front Is Stressed at Sales Parley; Wonders of the Postwar Era Are Forecast

Strengthening and improving of conditions on the home front, now that the transition from peacetime production to a war economy is virtually completed, were urged today by Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the opening session of the two-day New England Wartime Sales Management Conference at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

Mr. Nichols addressed the gathering for discussion of sales management's participation in the urgent tasks now confronting it. The conference, embracing the 21st Annual Luncheon and Rally for Salesmen and Sales Executives, was sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with a group of trade associations.

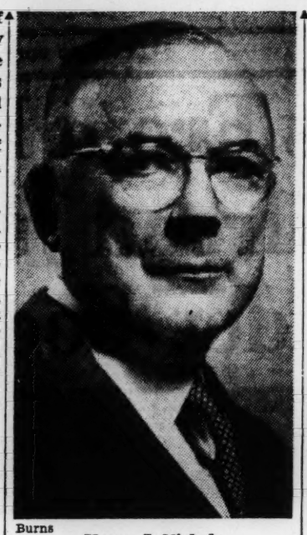
Wars cannot be won by the sales staffs, said Mr. Nichols, "but neither can wars be won alone by arms and armies on the battlefront." There is a vital front at home which must be maintained in vigorous, active, healthy condition and "without such strength and support at home there is little meaning to victories abroad."

The salesman is the soldier of the home front, he said, "upon whom to a far greater extent than is commonly understood the American public relies to maintain, protect and advance our way of living."

Opening with Dr. Harry R. Tosdal, Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, presiding, the Conference got under way with a discussion on "What War Is Doing to Your Postwar Markets," by John H. Van Deventer, President and editor of The Iron Age, of New York, and by Dr. Howard T. Hovde, consultant of the Federal Department of Commerce, on "A Nation of Neighborhoods Goes to Market."

Featuring the luncheon session were talks by F. C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a native of Boston, and Dr. Ralph W. Robey, Associate Editor of Newsweek, New York. Mr. Crawford spoke on "Victory and American Industry," while Dr. Robey discussed "Present High Lights and Prospects on the Economic Front."

Afternoon speakers included Theodore G. Joslin of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; James J. Newman of the B. F. Goodrich Co.; T. V. Houser of Sears Roebuck & Co.; and Charles L. Sheldon of the War Production Board. This evening a panel discussion on "The Sales Department—War-Time Operation and Post-War Planning," is scheduled. Those expected to take part in the panel are: Gurth F. Chambers of Lever Bros.; L. C. Hart of Johns-Manville Sales Corp.; E. C. Johnson of H. A. Johnson Co.; Clifton D. Jackson of the National Federation of Sales Executives; T. V. Houser of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Don G. Mitchell of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.; Charles L. Sheldon of the War Production Board, and Dr. Harry R. Tosdal of the Harvard Business School.



Burns

Henry J. Nichols

President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce who told New England War-Time Sales Management Conference today that the next great surge of national effort should be directed toward strengthening and improving the conditions at home.

'Be Neighborly'

Support of the small business man and the small community was declared essential today by Dr. Howard T. Hovde, consultant of the Federal Department of Commerce on temporary leave from Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. He was addressing the New England War-Time Sales Management Conference at the Hotel Statler, on the topic "A Nation of Neighborhoods Goes to War."

One of our jobs, he said, is to support the small business man. It "is no altruistic duty but a selfish one unless you wish to define altruism as the social enlightenment of selfishness," he added.

"Big business has a stake in little business. The more little business men there are, the less danger of foreign 'isms' because of the very individualism that lies at the bottom of Democracy. The more little business men there are the less will be the Governmental controls and ownership by virtue of the very number of proprietors."

Visualizing the greatest achievements in our history after the present war is ended, when the "dearth of today will become abundance," Theodore G. Joslin, director of the Public Relations Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., today told the New England War-Time Sales Management Conference at the Hotel Statler a colorful story of the wonders that await in "the high noon to come."

"We will no more return to the economy of the prewar period than we will go back to the horse and buggy, the hand pump, and the coal oil lamp," he said.

Discussing the rubber situation, Mr. Joslin said "a miracle can be achieved" in the synthetic rubber program, and that "tires made of synthetic rubber are even now on duty on American military vehicles—what is more, outdoing rubber itself."

"Further, our production of aluminum then will be at a rate almost seven times greater than was attained in 1939 after half a century of intensive development. And we will be recovering from brine, sea water, and other sources about 100 times the amount of magnesium that was produced in 1930 when the magnesium industry in America was 24 years old.

Aviation Industry

"Our aviation industry is establishing facilities for the manufacture in one year of almost double the number of plants it produced throughout the 37 years of its history prior to the start of the Defense Program. Compared with the old these are super planes. Consider, too, the radio. I am reliably advised of secret developments in broadcasting technique which will completely revolutionize radio after the war."

Mr. Joslin forecast emergence of the country from the war, with capacities for making plastics, synthetic fibers, nitrates, hydrocarbons, high octane gasoline and scores of chemical and other raw materials on a scale that would have been regarded as fantastic before the war began.

"The aluminum producing capacity being created will furnish enough metal in one year to build three times the number of passenger cars now operating on all American railroads," he said.

"For the first time in the world's history a structural metal is being obtained from the sea by a chemical process. Huge pumps force 300,000,000 gallons of sea water daily through intricate apparatus. At present, magnesium and bromine are the only products recovered, but the water contains traces of every element found on land.

The changes in motor fuel technology, he pointed out, has produced effects which will be reverberating long after the peace.

Importance of the high pressure synthesis of ammonia, one of the major chemical exploits of the century, Mr. Joslin said, is such that, in terms of new producing capacity, may be comparable to the discovery of a sixth Continent. "The amount of fertilizer chemicals that this new capacity will be able to supply farmers for fertilizers will be so large that the basic trends of agriculture might be changed.

Floating Glass

"We will have glass that is unbreakable and glass that will float, wood that won't burn, and laminations of plastics and wood that will compete with the structural metals," he said.

"Hosiery derived from air, water and coal—a wonder of prewar days—is but the forerunner of many innovations from the same source, ranging from shoes that contain no leather and window screens that contain no wire, to machinery bearings that contain nor metal.

"Sealed cooling system, proved on large-scale by aviation, may end in the postwar car the nuisance of adding water to radiators. Weights may be half what they are, saving from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of useless load. Fuels may yield 50 miles to the gallon. Cars can be air-conditioned, soundproofed."

In houses, too, revolutionary changes are pending, he said. Stainless steel is indicated as a common roofing material of the future. "Lighting will be automatic governed by electric 'eyes,' sensitive to outside variations in the daylight. The inner walls will be adjustable so that several combinations of rooms can be arranged. The new postwar home will be less costly to maintain and operate. One half the fuel will heat it. Plastic surfaces will be good for a lifetime of wear. The electric bills be smaller."

Regarding the present war, Mr. Joslin declared that modern war is a conflict of chemicals with the United States buttressed by a chemical industry that wrote after the last war in terms of laboratories and plants a new Declaration of Independence.

"Lacking a chemical industry we would stand disarmed," he said. "Not a plane would fly, not a tank would move, not a gun would fire. Our armies would be helpless against our enemies.

"Everything that moves to the battlefront in modern war has the single objective of bringing chemicals into action against the enemy."

Oil Umpire

Continued from Page 1

tertiary supplier is compelled to deliver to consumers all the oil for which the consumer can surrender coupons. This has resulted in a series of apparent bottlenecks in fuel distribution, Mr. Morrill asserted, especially in New England where recent cold spells have aggravated what was a serious situation to begin with.

Asked whether he felt if New England had been a politically important area it would have fared better in the matter of fuel oil, Mr. Morrill said: "I think it unfair and unjustified to charge Washington with having discriminated against New England in this situation. I have been in touch with the Petroleum Administrator and others since the beginning, and I have never seen the slightest evidence that they were deliberately discriminating against us because New England votes Republican.

"If you go in to any responsible office in Washington, you will find they know about the New England oil situation and are concerned about it."

Misunderstanding

"There has been misunderstanding of what our requirements were and what happened to us when petroleum products didn't reach us," he admitted, "but there has been no political discrimination that I have been able to detect. It is a matter of education, rather, and the education of Washington has been accomplished the hard way." He said that there was at first very little appreciation in the Capital of the problems connected with range oil consumption.

He said, too, that he believed Lend-Lease had been somewhat at fault in making too great demands on the petroleum supply. "I realize Russia has got to have oil," he conceded, "but I can't help feeling that if we freeze a million and a quarter homes on our own Eastern Seaboard we shall have a worse problem on our hands in lowered morale and lowered efficiency in our war plants."

"Someone must be appointed to balance these things," he declared.

The question arose as to why Maine was currently in a better position as regards fuel oil than is Massachusetts, despite the fact that Maine is subject to colder winter weather. Was it due, as some have recently claimed, to Maine's better representation in Congress? Mr. Morrill said he believed that had very little, if anything, to do with it. "It is perfectly simple: Maine is one of the so-called 'ice-bound terminals' and hence was supplied with as much oil early in the summer as her storage tanks could take. She has comparatively large storage facilities—40 per cent of normal needs. Massachusetts can store no more than 18 per cent of her needs at a time. Thus Maine has come through fairly well."

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "Medieval Art" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

"Morocco and the Canary Islands," a color film, will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

A talk on "Responsibility of the United States in the Organization of Peace" by Dr. Pennington Haile, at luncheon meeting of The Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, at 1:00 p. m. Lecture after luncheon open free to public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 4

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
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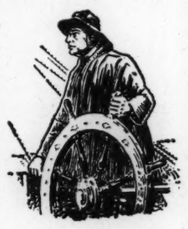
INTEREST BEGINS
JANUARY 15
Deposits received by mail

GO BOSTON CAB
THE DELUXE WAY
Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.

5010 KENmore 5010

THE pilot knows navigable channels and avoids the rocks and shoals. The efficient counsel of a trained insurance man will pilot you to a proper program of insurance protection, avoiding the dangers of under-insurance and lack of necessary coverages. Our staff is competent to steer you correctly in all matters of insurance.

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Insurance of every description

Turning On War Fund Sales Power

R. J. Keller

Solicitors Learn How to Take Resistance Out of Giving

Earl W. Beebe of Wellesley, Sales Manager of the Hood Milk Company, is shown here at the left giving a group of Greater Boston United War Fund volunteer solicitors a demonstration on the value of turning on the power. With this self-made gadget and his sales talks, Mr. Beebe is turning timid Fund solicitors into convinced and powerful salesmen of good cause. With him, left to right: Theodore Vaitses, Melrose; Mrs. Clark Macomber, Charles Schmitt, Braintree; Harry B. Merchant, Cambridge, and C. Graham Hurlburt, Hingham.

Cities and Towns Rate Status Of 'Employer' in Victory Tax

Municipalities will be regarded as private employers when it comes to collecting the new 5 per cent Federal Victory Tax, about 300 city and town treasurers of Massachusetts were told yesterday by John F. Lanergan, income tax audit chief of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Meeting at the Boston City Club to work out the varied problems of collection arising from the new levy, the municipal treasurers were told that they would be held responsible for quarterly installments to the Federal Government of all receipts from city employees whose salaries exceed $624 a year or $12 a week.

The tax, however, can only be assessed on cash income, Mr. Lanergan said. Provision of board and lodging, for example, in addition to a salary is not taxable, he explained.

The meeting, which soon developed into a question-and-answer session, was also attended by Massachusetts Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, who advised his listeners to keep their Victory tax collections separate from other municipal revenue and so insure a minimum of effort in payment as well as maintenance of a clear fiscal picture.

Among the aspects of tax collection discussed was the prospect of levying a 6 per cent levy on school teachers who are paid a years' salary in 40 weeks' time, such a percentage being the approximate equivalent of the 5 per cent tax for the 52-week period. This method of collection is advocated by the Bureau, Mr. Lanergan said.

In many cases municipal pay rolls will have to be revised downward to exclude truckowners and operators who are maintained as highway department employees. Commissioner Long told the treasurers that they are actually independent contractors and not subject to payments on the Victory tax.

'Don'ts' for Frozen Pipes

John F. Murphy, of the Emergency Plumbing Service Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today issued 10 cold weather "Don'ts" for householders harried by plumbing problems in low-heated homes. They were as follows

1—Don't try to thaw out frozen water pipes with an open flame.

2—Don't attempt to use a plumber's torch. In inexperienced hands it is a dangerous instrument. You might cause an explosion.

3—Don't use lye, potash, or drain solvents to thaw out frozen waste pipes.

4—Don't pour boiling water in frozen toilet bowls. If made of vitreous china, such temperature changes will crack them.

5—Don't light a fire in the kitchen range unless you are positive the hot-water front in the stove is not frozen. There is a danger of explosion and fire.

6—Don't draw water from the "draw off" faucet at the bottom of the domestic hot-water boiler, if water pipes are frozen. You might collapse the boiler.

7—Don't light a gas water heater connected to the domestic hot-water boiler if the water pipes are frozen.

8—Don't let the water run low in a steam-heating plant boiler.

9—Don't neglect to vent every radiator at least every two weeks if the heating plant is a hot-water job.

10—Don't expose hot-water radiators in bedrooms to freezing temperatures by opening windows at night.

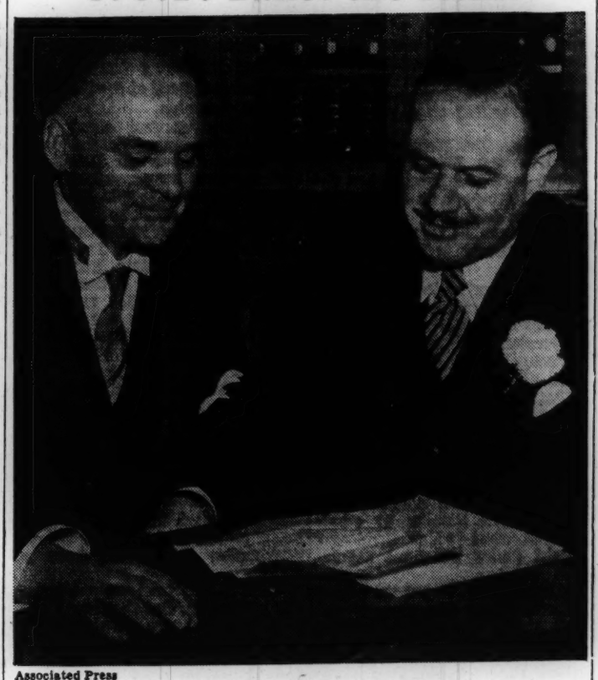
Franklin Delano Putnam

Franklin Delano Putnam, who passed on here early today, was Chief Justice of the Municipal Court and a prominent Boston attorney. From 1927 to 1930, he served as Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts. He was appointed Special Justice of the Municipal Court in 1930, and in 1939 was made its Chief Justice.

A native of Roxbury, Judge Putnam attended the Roxbury Latin School and Harvard University. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1909. Prominent in a wide field of activities, Mr. Putnam was a deacon of the Old South Church and Treasurer of the Parish House Building Committee.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today issued the following statement: "The sudden death of Delano Putnam was a great shock to me. As a friend I shall miss him. In his short term as Chief Justice of our Municipal Court, he discharged his duties with notable fairness and understanding. As a Justice of the Court for many years he proved himself an able jurist. His passing is a loss to every citizen who respects the integrity of our Courts."

G.O.P. Takes the Reins



Associated Press

Bay State Legislative Leaders

These men will lead the deliberations of the Republican-dominated Massachusetts General Court now in its 153d Session on Beacon Hill. Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis (left), Speaker of the House, and Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro (right), new President of the Senate. Mr. King succeeds Christian Herter (R) of Boston, now in Congress, and Mr. Hunt fills the office previously held by Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 15—Last day to obtain a No. 1 ration book.

Jan. 21—Last day for use of No. 3 coupons in A gasoline ration books.

Jan. 26—Until this date, No. 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Jan. 31—Deadline for tire inspection and for use of No. 10 sugar ration stamp.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good until this date.

Saltonstall Urges Farm Mobilization Day Observances

Statewide observance of "Farm Mobilization Day" on Tuesday, Jan. 12, was called for today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as part of the program oraginzed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to increase food production.

"Massachusetts is fully awake to the need of farm mobilization for food production," the Governor said.

"Massachusetts will go further to take the story to the grass roots by following Jan. 12 with Mobilization Days in each county and later in many of the towns, to acquaint every landowner with his opportunities and responsibilities in food production.

"Massachusetts farmers have stepped up egg production from 40,000,000 to 53,000,000 dozen in three years. Massachusetts farmers with much unskilled labor and shortages of equipment produced three million more bushels of vegetables in 1942 than in 1941. Nineteen hundred forty-two saw a production of nearly a million bushels more apples than in 1941.

"Those are increases since Pearl Harbor, and they can and will be maintained in 1943."

N. E. Senators Get Committee Places

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Senate Republican conference announced today the following assignment of members to standing committees:

Aiken of Vermont—Agriculture and forestry, civil service, education and labor expenditures in executive departments, pensions.

Austin of Vermont—Interstate commerce, judiciary, military affairs, privileges and elections, territories and insular affairs.

Brewster of Maine—commerce, library, naval affairs, public buildings and grounds, territories, and insular affairs.

Bridges of New Hampshire—appropriations, District of Columbia, education and labor, military affairs, privileges and elections.

Danaher of Connecticut—banking and currency, finance, judiciary, patents, territories and insular affairs.

Lodge of Massachusetts—appropriations, finance, interoceanic canals, military affaires, territories and insular affairs.

Tobey of New Hampshire—audit and control, banking and currency, interstate commerce, naval affairs.

White of Maine—appropriations, foreign relations, interstate commerce, patents, rules.

East Boston Fund Gets Added Cash

The following contributions to the East Boston Fire Fund, for familier of firemen killed in a recent East Boston fire, are acknowledged at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, to which additional contributions may be sent:

Previously acknowledged	$19,378.53
David Ansin	5.00
Eastern Baking Co., Chelsea	3.00
Stone's Express, Inc., Lynn	5.00
H. P. Hood & Sons, Boston	25.00
General Electric Fire Dept. Social and Relief Fund, Pittsfield, Mass.	25.00
Guild of Boston Artists, Boston Mass.	25.00
Total	$19,466.53

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 7
2,000 gallons	785⅔
1,500 gallons	594¼
1,000 gallons	393
500 gallons	196½

Solicitors for War Fund Are Trained on Approach

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Boston United War Fund solicitors who enter the field shortly on what has been termed "the greatest selling job in America"—the collecting of the $7,800,000 quota for 1943 in three weeks—undoubtedly are prepared today to do a better job of soliciting than ever before.

During the past several weeks they have undergone an intensive course of sales training under the supervision of Earl W. Beebe, a sales executive of H. P. Hood & Sons. Mr. Beebe believes that as hit-and-miss interviews of the casual type give place to straightforward, businesslike approaches, the War Fund will benefit, and the solicitors, themselves, will find the task less difficult and far more satisfactory.

"Selling an idea such as the War Fund is exactly the same as selling any commodity. It is simple and easy provided you do three things," says Mr. Beebe. "First, to be a successful salesman, or a solicitor, you must know what you are talking about. Second, you must believe it with all your heart. And, third, you must express yourself in simple English—often!"

Helping Solicitors

Mr. Beebe is developing this basic idea at numerous meetings of workers in the Metropolitan Division of the War Fund. Under the leadership of Brooks Potter, the Chairman, and Mr. Beebe, Vice-Chairman, the Metropolitan Division has inaugurated a plan this year to aid the chairmen in the 49 affiliated communities in instructing their solicitors.

Informal meetings of local solicitors have been arranged, and at these meetings each worker has an opportunity to learn what the Fund is all about, how the 235 agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund have been able to reduce their needs by $90,000. They also have learned that, due to the needs of the wartime organizations—the United Nations Relief, serving our Allies; the United Service Organization and the War Prisoners' Aid, serving our own fighting forces—the people of Greater Boston are being asked to give more money than ever before.

Must Set an Example

"Knowing what you are talking about is the first step in successful solicitation," says Mr. Beebe.

A second point which he stresses is that each solicitor should make his own pledge first. "You can't talk with conviction unless you are willing to do what you ask the other fellow to do."

Therefore, when a solicitor has explained what the Fund comprises this year and how much time and money is saved by having all the organizations get together to raise their funds, he concludes by saying:

"Our family felt we should, and we have raised our contribution this year. Will you?"

Most citizens will feel inclined to respond with a decided "Of course." Everyone is paying bigger taxes, and all are buying War Bonds, which are an investment. Everyone expects to sacrifice this year. "The measure of our will to win is in how much we contribute voluntarily," says Mr. Beebe.

In interpreting to community chairmen some possible way to help the solicitors, Mr. Beebe has been assisted by Mrs. C. Clark Macomber, of West Newton, who has been conferring daily with community leaders, co-ordinating and passing along the experiences and the ideas of individual communities and leaders so that all cities and towns in Greater Boston may have the benefit of the best that is available in assisting and instructing the solicitors.

No High-Pressure Methods

There is nothing of the "high pressure" about Mr. Beebe in his instruction to solicitors. He merely suggests, and supplements these suggestions with ideas and experiences which are passed along among the solicitors.

Solicitation in the Special Gifts division has been under way all this week, and preparations are rapidly being completed to open the drive in the Industry and Finance group on Jan. 14, and the Public Service division on Jan. 18. Preliminary gifts in the Metropolitan Division have exceeded $50,000—a large increase over similar gifts received at this time last year.

Subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged to date include the following:

$11,887—Anonymous.
7,500—Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, Sr.
3,600—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall.
3,000—Anonymous (2).
2,000—Mr. and Mrs. John T. Spaulding.
1,400—Mrs Thomas Nelson Perkins.
1,250—Mrs. George L. DeBlois
1,050—Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Reed.
1,000—Stanley H. Lawton; Miss Helen C. Moseley.
650—Mrs Roger S. Warner.
600—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Elliot.
500—Mrs. Bartow Crocker; Mrs. Charles L. Swan, Jr.

Saturday Closing Plan Ends As Governor Thanks Business

In a prepared statement thanking the thousands of merchants who co-operated with his request for closing on the two Saturdays after Christmas and New Year's, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall pointed out that he has not called for such closing tomorrow or on Saturdays in the future.

"My request for voluntary closing was solely for Dec. 26 and Jan. 2, in order to take advantage of those two long holiday week ends," Governor Saltonstall said.

"This does not mean there should be any relaxation of voluntary efforts to save fuel in every way possible," he continued. "The situation grows more threatening, rather than better. There is no determining now what action may have to be taken in respect to closing. But at the present time it appears that any such program will be in the hands of the Federal OPA, which has given their regional director authority to set up priorities for oil distribution. Application of such priorities would automatically result in the least essential users having to curtail their schedules of doing business."

"I want to thank heartily the large majority of business men who co-operated in saving fuel by closing the last two Saturdays. They did so at definite sacrifice and deserve the gratitude of all those who have been able to keep warmer with fuel which the former did not use. It is by willing co-operation that we are going to win the war."

All State law enforcement agencies were advised today that OPA officials were the only authorities with power to seize and impound gasoline ration books from automobile operators believed to be "pleasure-driving."

This information was conveyed to all police officials by John F. Stokes, acting Commissioner of Public Safety, in a communication instructing the law enforcement agencies as to their duties in putting into effect the no-pleasure-driving ban.

Distribution of 1,000,000 gallons of kerosene to consumers in Greater Boston began today, signifying at least temporary alleviation of the fuel oil crisis here. Simultaneously, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, is putting in motion machinery to revise the distribution system so that heaviest allotments of range oil will go to companies customarily supplying peddlers. This, it is hoped, will aid the families who are most seriously affected when cold weather and exhausted oil supplies come at the same time.

Boston streets were comparatively empty today of automobiles as civilians prepared for the restrictions of the new pleasure-driving regulations. Originally the law was to become effective this noon, but later it was put forward to midnight tonight. Police will help to enforce the provisions. If they find cars parked outside places where it seems likely the owners have driven for recreational purposes only, police will take the number of the car and turn it in with other information to the State Office of Price Administration for action.

Parkman Retiring From Boston OPA

Henry Parkman, Jr., will retire as Massachusetts State Director of the Office of Price Administration, as a result of his appointment, announced today to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army.

Mr. Parkman has been assigned to duty in the office of Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, as of Jan. 13.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: continued moderately cold this afternoon, and about as cold tonight as last night. Light winds tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: continued cold tonight

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:21 p. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Saturday, 1:58 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Sundays— 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

G. O. P. in Congress Rift Over Issue of Isolation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Republican isolationists won a victory in the Senate today when they named another of their member to the almost solidly isolationist minority group in the powerful Foreign Affairs Committee which will presumably handle the peace treaty of World War II when and if it is forthcoming.

The Republican picked was Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, one of the most active prewar nonintervention-ists. The action was taken at a party caucus at which a group of nonisolationist Republicans had previously prepared to seek one of its own members for the crucial committee. The caucus also re-elected Charles L. McNary of Oregon as floor leader. As contrasted to the stormy meeting of the Democrats last night which re-elected Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky as Majority Floor Leader, Senator McNary reported the Republican gathering as completely harmonious.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—A battle is forming round the isolationist group in the Republican Party in the new Congress. It has already shown itself in committee appointments and ultimately may have a dominating influence on legislation. There are evidences of sharp party divisions, and this may play a part both in the next presidential convention, and in writing the peace treaty after World War II.

Already in the Senate there has been a quiet, and unsuccessful effort by isolationists to remove Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont from his post as Assistant Minority Leader. Senator Austin is a strong internationalist. The move was thwarted.

Now an effort is on foot from the other direction. The Republican internationalist group is bent on breaking up the almost solid isolationist party representation on the Foreign Relations Committee which will consider the peace treaty, if and when it comes.

The minority wing of the committee had this representation last year: Hiram W. Johnson of California, arch isolationist who led the successful fight against the League of Nations, Arthur Capper of Kansas, almost as strongly isolationist, Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota. To this group there is added Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, supporter of international co-operation but not a strong voice in the Senate, and in addition, the progressive, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., who is in the isolationist class of Johnson, Capper, Shipstead and Nye.

Top-Heavy Committee

The new fight now developing here is being pushed by Republican internationalists who want one of their own members put on the powerful committee to redress the present top-heavy Republican isolationism. A group of Republicans including Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, Chan Gurney of South Dakota and others, are understood to be urging this change.

Among other arguments, they feel it would be dangerous to the party to have it popularly associated with isolationism any more than it now is. However, isolationists are not yielding easily, and a group is pushing Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, whose appointment would make Republicanism and isolationism almost synonymous on the committee.

This isn't the only place where the issue is bothering Republicans.

Yesterday the non-isolationists scored a small but spectacular victory in picking Representative James W. Wadsworth as New York member of the Republican House committee on committees, as against the dean of the state delegation, Representative Daniel A. Reed, who had been nominated by isolationist Representative Hamilton Fish. The significance of this selection can only be understood if one realizes the partiality of Congressmen to choosing leaders by rank and seniority, which, in this case, they ignored. Mr. Wadsworth, a former Senator, has a remarkable prestige in the House and his selection is an indication of the triumph of the internationalist faction over that of the isolationist Fish faction.

Trade Pacts an Issue

Republicans must soon show their hand as a party to renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and the lend-lease arrangement. A powerful faction in the party would defeat or hamstring both these arrangements.

The true picture of the battle within Republicanism must take into account the vehement isolationism of three newspapers, two of them immensely powerful, whose publishers are connected by blood or marriage. Forefront of these is the Chicago Tribune, owned by Col. Robert R. McCormick, and the others are the New York News, a tabloid, and the weaker member of the isolationist group, the Washington Times Herald.

These newspapers have set themselves to reading Wendell L. Willkie out of the party, and spectacular clashes have occurred, notably over the Republican National Committee meeting last month, where the Tribune isolationist candidate for National Chairman, Werner W. Schroeder, was defeated and a compromise candidate selected.

The political weapons which the Tribune uses are those of a type more familiar to American politics of a half century or a century ago than today. The issue is broader than a simple factionalist battle in the Republican Party, for, as Henry Luce's Life declared last week, the Tribune has produced such irritation and contempt toward Washington in its area that the "Government is losing the power to govern" there.

"The Chicago Set"

The power of what the New York Herald Tribune (internationalist Republican) calls "the Chicago set" is such that at a recent meeting it handpicked a comparatively unknown nominee for Mayor, the selection reputedly being made by Colonel McCormick, National Committeeman Shroeder, Cook County Chairman Dempsey and Gov. Dwight H. Green. In the United States Senate, C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois is the Tribune representative.

Illustrative of the dangerous situation is the recent charge that Mrs. Harry Hopkins, wife of the lend-lease official, had received as "a bridal gift" emeralds "worth $500,000" from Lord Beaverbrook, British lend-lease official.

"This story," Lord Beaverbrook was quoted as saying, "is all fabrication from first to last, but the Germans will like it."

So far as it can be traced, this story was first given circulation by Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, celebrated for his "Roosevelt is Judas" speech, which grand jury investigations show Nazis widely circulated in this country.

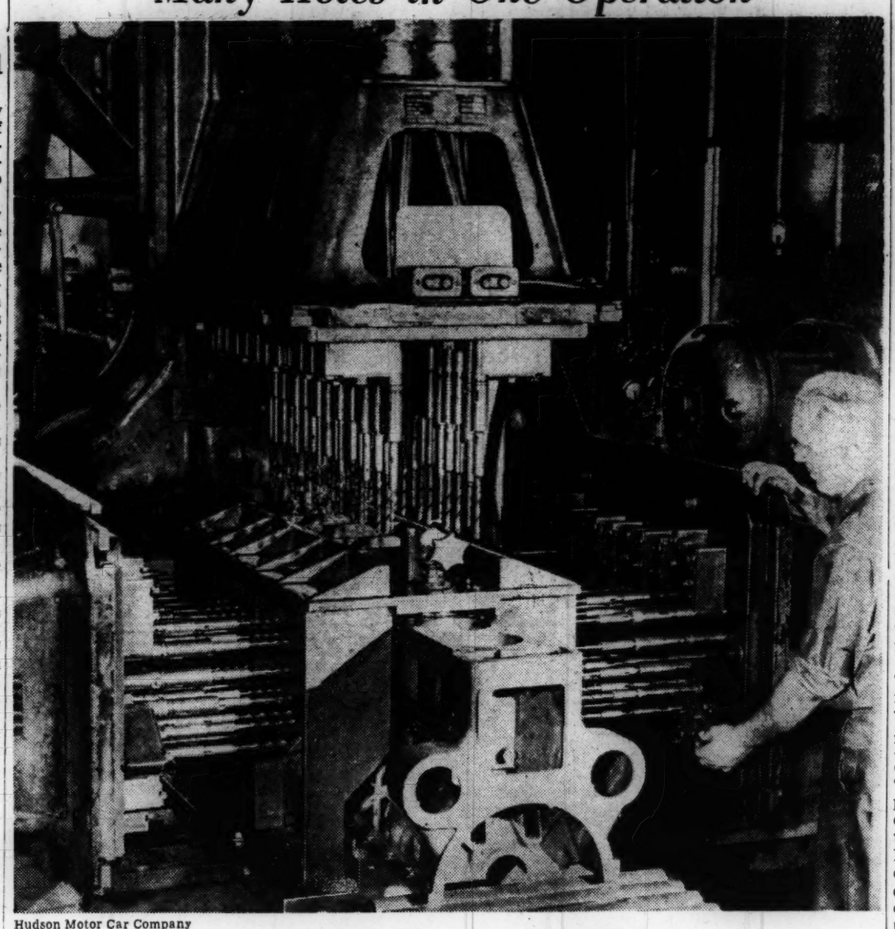
The "Emerald" Story

The Chicago Tribune published the story, attributing it to Mr. Hoffman on Dec. 30. The Washington Times-Herald as the Capital agent of the Tribune group then republished the story with suitable embellishments. Mrs. Hopkins calls the story "a lie," and Lord Beaverbrook calls it "nonsense."

So widely has this story been circulated that the White House through Mr. Early found it necessary to issue a statement, while Republicans in Congress are planning an investigation. Many party members, who would not themselves use this type of weapon, find themselves ultimately involved by it; and the same is true of newspapers which prefer to ignore the matter.

With this strong feeling over isolationism brewing while the warring nation is theoretically united, many observers ask what will be the extent of the bitterness when all shackles are off in the process of writing the peace?

Many Holes in One Operation



Hudson Motor Car Company

'Gang' Drill Saves Time and Manpower

Tremendous savings of the vital element of manpower are effected by this big three-way multiple drill on an important war contract for the Navy at Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit. At the touch of a button, more than 100 holes, on three sides, are drilled in the big Hudson Invader engine cylinder block which is shown inserted in this drill. The machine and a companion one, which does the tapping of the holes, will handle more cylinder blocks in an hour than were produced in a day under former methods of producing similar type marine engines, whereby each hole was drilled, and then tapped, singly. The output of these engines will accelerate rapidly.

Meeting of Republicans Pleasure or Necessity?

By the Associated Press

Bardonia, N. Y., Jan. 8

Driving to a Republican Committee meeting might come under the heading of pleasure motoring.

To be safe, the 48 members of the Clarkstown Township Republican Committee, in Rockland County, gathered instead by telephone, nominated a township welfare officer, adopted a resolution.

Auto Industry Invites Kaiser Into Its Ranks

DETROIT, Jan. 8 (AP)—Automobile manufacturers will shove over and make room for Henry Kaiser any time the high-speed shipbuilder wants to start making motor cars.

Always known for its competitive character, the industry formally invited Mr. Kaiser today to try his hand, once the war is over.

The invitation, however, was couched in terms that also suggested that the industry would challenge him to outdo the established manufacturers.

In New York, yesterday, Mr. Kaiser said the country needed "a lighter, cheaper automobile" and that if no one else would make it when the war was over, he'd try it himself.

The shipbuilder's interview had not long been in print before manufacturers here took him up on the proposition, welcoming him as "a pioneering spirit" with talents of value to this country.

In a statement issued after a conference with manufacturers, Alvan Macauley, President of the Automotive Council for War Production and who built Packards before the war, told Mr. Kaiser, in effect, to go right ahead.

Hits Wagner Act

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, Pacific Coast shipbuilder, was quoted by the World-Telegram, in a copyrighted interview, as calling for a modification of the Wagner Act which he said fostered jurisdictional warfare between labor unions.

This warfare, Mr. Kaiser said, was a competition for advantage in organizing millions of wage earners and had become so ruthless that it threatened America's peace and security and would "severely handicap postwar recovery."

The shipbuilder regarded intraunion warfare as "the most serious obstacle in the way of war production," but did not call for total repeal of the Act, the story said.

Charity Gets Major Part Of the Big White Estate

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Charitable institutions will receive the bulk of the $4,198,112 estate of Miss Caroline White, philanthropist, an estate tax appraisal filed here disclosed. Miss White passed on Feb. 4, 1941.

The entire residuary estate, estimated at $2,624,294, and an outright bequest of $200,000, will go to the Community Service Society of New York, one of 12 organizations sharing in specific bequests totaling $1,050,000.

Bequests totaling $424,090 were made to 16 relatives and friends. Among these beneficiaries was Grace A. Crosby of Barnstable, Mass.

Committee of Twelve Meets To End Wildcat Coal Strike

By the Associated Press

The Committee of Twelve, governing body of the strike-stalled anthracite industry, was called into emergency session in a move to end a wildcat strike of 15,000 miners which has closed 13 major colleries and caused a growing hard coal shortage in the oil-rationed Northeast.

Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes had urged the group to arrange a "prompt resumption of work." His appeal was telegraphed to both John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and William Inglis, President of the Glen Alden Coal Company, the world's largest anthracite producer.

The committee, which negotiated collective bargaining contracts and fixes policies for the industry, is made up of six union leaders and six operators. It arranged to meet in the Philadelphia office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The strikers demanded a $2 a day wage increase and a cut of 50 cents a month in union dues.

Mr. Lewis, reiterating union pleas that the unauthorized walkout end, said Jan. 7 a pay increase probably could not be granted at once, because of plans to increase the mine work week from five to six days and pay time and a half for work on Saturdays.

The U. M. W. President did not mention the dues controversy, but Thomas Kennedy, U. M. W. Secretary-Treasurer, had said earlier that it would be presented to the union's executive committee.

As the strike entered its 10th day, Mark S. James, Pennsylvania Secretary of Commerce, reported a "great shortage" of anthracite in New England and a shortage also was experienced in the Philadelphia area, both in the 17-state region in which fuel oil rations were cut 25 per cent for nonresidential buildings.

Other strike news:

San Francisco: Twenty-four C. I. O. machinists returned to work Jan. 7 on naval repair jobs at the Alameda yards of the General Engineering Corporation, ending one phase of a labor dispute which claimed the attention of President Roosevelt and both the Army and Navy.

The men resumed work after an eight-day layoff which they said was caused by their union's demand that they pay fines of $25 apiece for working at straight time during the week end after Christmas. The union, Local 1304, agreed to withdraw the fines.

Four machinists who had been suspended by the union for the same reason were restored to good standing.

Four federal mediators continued discussions with union leaders in efforts to bring their organization into line with the coast-wide shipbuilding and ship repair stabilization agreement which provides time and one-half for any successive sixth day of work, and double time for the seventh. The machinists have asked time and one-half for all Saturday and Sunday work.

Chicago: An effort to settle a dispute between 15 unions and the railroads over the wage and closed shop demands of more than 900,000 workers was begun Jan. 7 by the National Railway Mediation Board.

The board chairman, George A. Cook, conferred with representatives of the 15 non-operating labor organizations during the morning, and with spokesmen for the class one carriers during the afternoon. The sessions were closed. There was no indication of how long the series of separate conferences would continue.

Newburgh, N. Y.: Labor Leader Samuel Nuzzo stands convicted on 32 of 33 counts charging misappropriation of more than $9,000 in funds of his union, whose members work on a $300,000,000 New York City water project.

A Supreme Court jury, which had heard 21 days of testimony, returned the verdict Jan. 7 following six hours deliberation.

You Can Eat Your Pie And Have Victory, Too

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 8

"Victory pie" has made its appearance on the menu in the House of Representatives restaurant.

It turned out to be a combination of mince pie and cherry pie, which, with meringue on top, took on to some observers a patriotic red, white and blue appearance.

C. I. O. to Fight Sales Tax and Dies Inquiries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Legislative objectives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1943 will include abolition of the Dies Committee and the poll tax, enactment of a tax bill without any form of sales tax, and universal rationing.

President Philip Murray, discussing these subjects in a statement to a special C. I. O. legislative conference today, said:

"A united people must be secured against disruptive attacks from individuals and groups, under no matter what screen or immunity they may be operating. For this reason, the Dies Committee should be denied further sanction and funds from the Congress. The Dies Committee has a constant record of disruption and harrassment of labor, of the Government, and even of Congress itself. It has consistently tried to sow suspicion and hatred against our Allies. As a necessary war measure, its career should be immediately halted."

Saying that unity for victory "must be based on full democracy for all," Mr. Murray said the poll tax was keeping "ten million Americans out of our democracy." He called for a "sound and adequate" tax bill and said such a bill "must reach more deeply into big profits and inflated incomes, must close present loopholes and enforce the desired $25,000 net income level. Any form of sales tax, however labeled, must be avoided as a direct threat to workers' health and efficiency and consequently to war production."

The C. I. O. chief said total mobilization requires adequate supplies of food and other necessities for every war worker.

"This," he added, "calls for universal rationing and for control of the cost of living, with adequate enforcement of all necessary measures. . . .

"Labor has made a major contribution to economic stabilization in its wholehearted acceptance of wage stabilization. In return, labor must be secured in its present wage and other union conditions and must be assured the continued opportunity to adjust inequalities."

Moral Movement Members in 1-A

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Four more foreign-born members of the Moral Rearmament Movement, who sought draft deferment on the grounds that they were contributing to labor-management morale, were continued by their local draft board last night in classification 1-A, making them subject to immediate and unlimited military service.

This action by Local Board 17 brought to 10 the number of continuances of 1-A classification out of 28 cases involving members of the Movement that have arisen thus far among registrants at this board.

Those continued in 1-A are Willy Due Reutzmann, a native of Denmark; Cecil Arthur Broadhurst, born in Canada, and Reginald Alan Elliot Holme and George Steward Wood, both born in England.

'Washington Reports' on CBS To Bring Sketches by Harsch

Joseph C. Harsch, staff correspondent who has served The Christian Science Monitor from Berlin to Pearl Harbor and is at present its Washington military analyst, is scheduled to be heard in the second of three weekly radiocasts of "Washington Reports," tomorrow at 4:30 p. m., E. W. T., over the Columbia Broadcasting System. The third radiocast of the series is scheduled for Jan. 16.

"Washington Reports" consists of a review of the week in the national Capital, including brief personal sketches of prominent newsworthy Washingtonians by Mr. Harsch.

Mr. Harsch, who covers foreign news developments as they come by cable and radio to the Capital from world fronts, was in Honolulu at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He subsequently reported naval developments in the Pacific following the raid. Mr. Harsch also witnessed the first arrivals of American troops in Australia before returning to the United States.

Basic member stations of the Columbia system to which Mr. Harsch's talk will be available include:

WADC, Akron, Ohio; WMT, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; WBBM, Chicago; WCKY, Cincinnati, Ohio; WGAR, Cleveland; KRNT, Des Moines, Iowa; WJR, Detroit, Mich.; WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind.; KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.; WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; KOIL, Omaha, Neb.; KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.; WBNS, Columbus, Ohio, and WHIO, Dayton, Ohio.

The talk will also be available to a supplementary group of CBS stations, including:

WEOA, Evansville, Ind.; WKZO Kalamazoo-Grand Rapids, Mich.; WISN, Milwaukee, Wis.; WMBD Peoria, Ill.; WTAD, Quincy, Ill.; WSBT, South Bend, Ind.; WIBW, Topeka, Kan.; KFH, Wichita, Kan.; and WKBN, Youngstown, Ohio.

Eastern station members of CBS, to which Mr. Harsch's talk is available include:

WABC, New York; WCAO, Baltimore; WEEI, Boston; WKBW, Buffalo, N. Y.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WCAU, Philadelphia, WJAS, Pittsburgh; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y.; WJSV, Washington, D. C.; WDRC, Worcester, Mass.; WOKO, Albany, N. Y.; WHP, Harrisburg, Pa., and WHEC, Rochester, N. Y.

Anglo-American Accord Hits Axis Propaganda in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—This country, the prewar scene of many years of intense commercial rivalry between Britain and the United States, is today witnessing one of the most impressive movements for permanent and peaceful understanding between resident representtaives and communities of the two nations.

The Axis enemy, making his strongest South American propaganda effort, sought to drive a wedge between the two communities. Instead, he has provoked conferences between United States and British representatives whose deliberations now are taking shape in consultative organizations to insure Anglo-American trade and political harmony in this territory.

For many years the strong British railway investment position in Argentina has operated, indirectly, to the detriment of prominent lines of United States trade expansion here, especially road building and motor transport. Britain, too, traded bilaterally with exchange preferences. Its big food purchases made this possible.

This position encouraged many Argentine leaders to play off the English-speaking powers against each other. By division, they hoped to promote their own particular political program on this Continent and resist the expansion of North American influence south of the Rio Grande.

Competition Keen

The inauguration of good neighborliness cut much ground from under the feet of this section of Argentine leadership but keen—even bitter—competition always was present in Anglo-American trade relationships in this market, offering a fertile field for Axis propagandists when war commenced.

The opportunities were increased for the enemy after the United States entered the war and came into conflict with Argentina at the Pan-American conference in Rio de Janeiro one year ago. Americans had established a virtual boycott while the British were trading, or at least buying, normally. Axis agents hammered on the wedge and the situation became sufficiently serious for the Ambassadors of the two nations, Norman Armour and Sir David Kelly, and community leaders such as Hilary A. Driscoll, for the Americans, and Sir William MacCallum, for the British, to warn their nationals to be on guard.

Ambassador Armour, speaking before a British audience, declared:

"We are joined together physically and spiritually in a bond that, we pray to God, will never be broken. For I believe it is true that two peoples who have been united in so sacred a cause as the one for which we are fighting, together with our brave Allies of the United Nations, can never again go their separate ways."

The United States Ambassador's words did not fall upon barren soil. During the weeks that have passed, representative members of the two communities in Buenos Aires have been seeking ways and means of implementing the Ambassador's views. The first suggestions took definite shape in the form of a circular issued to United States citizens in this republic by the Board of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Rumor Clinic

Calling attention to the causes of misunderstanding between members of the two communities, the Board proposes that all rumors shall be faced and deflated on their inception by a committee whose duty it will be to investigate charges of unfair trading or other alleged malpractices. If ever it should be found that a charge might be substantiated, the facts would be laid before the United States Embassy and the British chamber of Commerce.

Holding views virtually identical with those of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Council of the British Chamber has also appointed a special committee to act along lines similar to those to be followed by their American colleagues.

Pending the appointment of some other body, the United States Chamber's committee will also take up matters which, while not strictly commercial in character, are held to affect friendly relations between the two communities.

The American circular stated, in part:

"The Board of this Chamber feels that developments since the last war, and especially those of the past three or four years, have shown conclusively that without co-operation and thorough understanding between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations, the coming victory is likely to be followed by another truce instead of a period of genuine and lasting peace. On the basis of that hypothesis, every American and Briton should, if only for reasons of personal interest, avoid doing or saying anything which might work against such understanding and co-operation.

"But just as within the boundaries of our own countries prejudices, rivalry and misinformation sometimes interfere with complete harmony, so may these disturb relations between the closest allies. During the past two years the possibility of misunderstandings arising in the commercial field has been enormously enlarged by the constantly changing regulations covering foreign trade in the various English-speaking countries and by certain measures and circumstances connected directly with the war effort."

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

United Nations Relief, Inc. Dines Sunday for Fund

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Did you know that Boston possessed a training ground where people of 10 nations are learning to co-ordinate their viewpoints and work together for a common goal?

That is what Mrs. Irving Wright considers United Nations Relief, Inc., in effect, to be. Chairman of its Women's Division, she is busy this week planning for the dinner it is giving on Sunday evening at the Copley-Plaza as its contribution to the publicity for the United War Fund campaign.

The job of United Nations Relief is to raise funds for its 10 member agencies to spend in alleviating suffering abroad. But its unified effort has a deeper significance, in the opinion of Mrs. Wright. "It is as if we were being schooled for the future," she said. "A future when the world will be made up of peoples working together."

She considers it a real step forward to be able to combine 10 agencies, each one of which is enthusiastic about its own work, feeling that its need is the most vital one at the moment. "The adjustments that are necessary in order for them to function successfully under one administration give all concerned practice in working for a veritable federation of nations."

Work Began in Boston

United Nations includes the relief associations formed to aid the Chinese, Russians, Dutch, British, Polish, Greeks, Norwegians, Fighting French, Yugoslavs, and Czechs. It started here in Boston last year, and perhaps you, too, will be surprised, and not a little proud, to learn that this is the only place, so far as its sponsors know, where there is such an organization.

You may well be proud, too, Mrs. Wright thinks, that your Community Fund has accepted United Nations as a participating agency in the Greater Boston United War Fund. "The fact that United Nations is in the Fund," she explained, "clearly shows that this community believes the welfare of its allies to be of as much importance as its own. It shows that our shores no longer mark the boundaries of our interests in the wellbeing of the peoples of the world."

Mrs. Wright has been working for United Nations Relief since last August when she was asked to go in as Chairman of the Towns Committee to organize United Nations groups in Massachusetts' 86 metropolitan areas. As the result of that work, she soon saw the need of having a woman's division. She found that, although the men on the executive committees knew one another, the women at the heads of the different relief organizations did not, and therefore were not working closely together.

You may wonder, as many do, why there must be so many agencies. In Mrs. Wright's words, it is the enthusiasms of the individual nationality groups working for the specific relief of their own nations that gives vitality to the organization such as would never be obtained if it were run by neutral peoples.

United Nations Relief is no mere campaign tag, Mrs. Wright emphasized. It is a continuing organization which, she believes, will expand in usefulness until that golden day comes when there will be no further need of relief. "And by that time we shall, through this working together, have an appreciation of each other on which to build a solid future."

May Designate Place for Aid

Although United Nations Relief is the sole collection agency for the 10 foreign relief organizations during the United War Fund Campaign, you can designate your contributions for Yugoslavian relief or Chinese or Greek or whichever you wish.

Perhaps you have heard about the Yugoslavian prisoners quartered in the same concentration camps with British prisoners. British War Relief, being a long established group, is able to send parcels regularly to their men in these camps. The recipients, however, are not allowed by the Germans, according to Mrs. Wright, to share their parcels with anyone, but they are forced to open them in the presence of the Yugoslavian prisoners. Then the Germans say, "See how selfish the British are. They won't do anything for you. It would be better for you to join our side."

Such a situation, Mrs. Wright explained, can be remedied under United Nations Relief, for the latter can allocate to Yugoslav Relief, which is less flourishing than British Relief, funds with which it can send parcels to Yugoslav prisoners.

Mrs. Wright has had no special training for her present volunteer job, which requires the utmost tact and understanding in bringing together members of the different foreign relief groups. A native of Virginia, she has always been interested in horticulture and garden design. She has lectured on the latter, drawing her own designs in pastels, but has given this up in order to devote full time to war work. She is at present the only woman on the Exhibitions Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and she is Chairman of the Federated Garden Clubs Exhibition Committee for the spring show.

Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle will be the chief speaker at the dinner Sunday, at which foreign-born citizens of many nationalities will have an opportunity to get acquainted. Other speakers will include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Mayor Tobin of Boston, and Charles C. Cabot.

Quincy Club Plans For Friendship Day

Friendship Day will be observed at the Quincy Women's Club next Tuesday afternoon with a program arranged by Mrs. John M. McCloud, Friendship Chairman. The Rev. Samuel McCauley will speak on "Bridges to a Better World," and there will be a musical program by Mrs. Helen Hodge Brown, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. Samuel D. DeForest, Music Chairman. Each member is urged to bring a friend.

At the monthly meeting of the Literature Committee on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. William H. Doble will review current books, and Mrs. Frederick A. Taylor will continue the geographical study of South America with a talk on Paraguay and Uruguay. Under the direction of Mrs. Philip Hamlin, members of the committee will read "The Doll's House," by Ibsen.

Bill for Lottery Filed by Kelly

Bills providing for appointment of the Boston Fire Commissioner as a result of a competitive civil service examination and for establishment of a State lottery have been filed in the Massachusetts House in behalf of former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly.

Proceeds of the proposed lottery would be used by the Commonwealth to assist the aged and for distribution to cities and towns as a tax reduction measure.

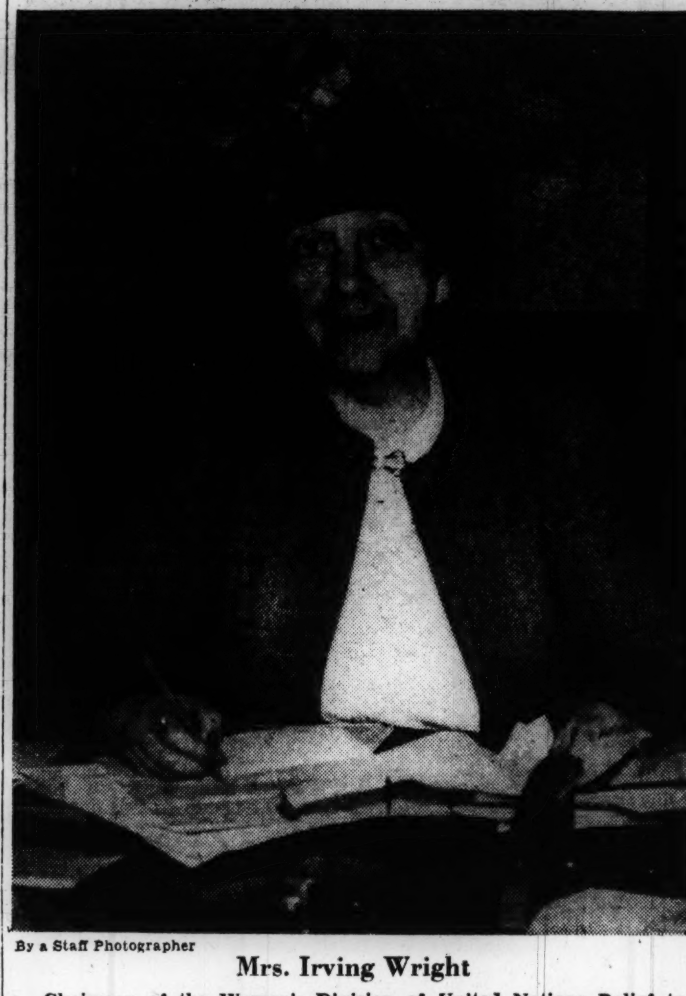
Jewish Women's Gift Drive Opens

Members of the Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Women, are today opening an intensive drive to raise funds for the purchase of equipment for the United States Naval Hospital which is now approaching completion at St. Albans, Long Island, New York.

The local Section is co-operating with other sections throughout the United States to raise $10,000 among its members.

Authorized by a poll of Sections and by unanimous vote of the National Board of Directors, the National Council wired the Secretary of the Navy that a decision had been made to present to the Navy, hospital equipment to cost approximately $10,000. Formal presentation is to be made in February in memory of Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, founder and first President of the National Council of Jewish Women.

'Information Please'



By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Irving Wright

Chairman of the Women's Division of United Nations Relief to whose busy desk come many questions in the course of a day.

Closer Ties With Children In Wartime Asked of Parents

Placing the responsibility for the attitudes of children squarely on the parents, Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott, State Consultant in Parent Education, yesterday called upon mothers and fathers to re-examine their relationships to their families.

"Is the American home today developing a sense of responsibility, co-operation, and self-discipline in children?" she asked in her address before the Social Welfare Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. "Too many parents are neglecting their children in the name of the war effort," she said, citing, for example, mothers who are taking every defense course in the community.

Mrs. Abbott, who is the mother of five children, two of them in the armed service, urged parents to work out a philosophy of life to cling to when material things are being swept away. "Many of us have been so busy making a living that we have forgotten the values of life," she said, referring to the general neglect of religion. "Our boys are coming back asking for Bibles. They are realizing what they have missed and it is they who are now redirecting us. If we lack a sense of direction and purpose, we cannot give it to our children."

The children who are best able to stand up to wartime tensions are those who feel secure in their relation to their parents, Mrs. Abbot brought out. Don't play favorites, she urged. Demonstrate more affection toward your children. Make each member of the family feel he or she is a valued member, was her plea. You can't do that if you never say anything nice to them about their work, she added.

Mrs. Eleanor Manning O'Connor, architect and authority on housing, described the wartime housing that is going up in defense areas today. From now on, she said, most of it will be without central heating or electricity, as materials will not be available for pipes or electrical wiring. Space heating and oil lamps will serve instead. "It will be up to us women and other social welfare groups after the war," she warned, "to see that this temporary housing does not become permanent."

Edward F. Copell, traffic engineer in the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, outlined the steps taken to facilitate wartime transportation. He deplored citizens' lack of co-operation in the group-ride system. The aim of transportation authorities was to raise the average of persons carried in each car from 1.6 to 4, he said. Although we hear a lot about sharing rides, actually there has only been an increase to 2.4 persons a car, he added.

Other speakers included Judge Frankland W. L. Miles, Justice of the Municipal Court of the Roxbury District, and Mrs. Fred Shaw Macalaster, Vice-Chairman, Physically Handicapped Division of Social Welfare. Mrs. Merton B. Dexter of Springfield presided.

'El's' President Fund Sector Head

Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, is to conduct the Red Cross drive, beginning in March, among the public service companies in Boston.

Charles F. Rowley, general chairman of the fund campaign, announced yesterday that Mr. Dana had been named chairman of the public utilities division for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's 1943 Red Cross War Fund.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Affairs of Tom, Dick, and Harry; Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," Walter Compton, mc.
10:00 p. m.—Network sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Music Without Words"; Orchestra.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Jan. 10

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tribute Paid Lowell Career By President

Telegrams and messages of condolence continued to arrive at Harvard University today as official announcement was made by the University of the list of honorary pall bearers at the funeral services of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard. Among them were those of President Roosevelt and Governor Saltonstall.

Services are to be held in Harvard Memorial Church in the Yard tomorrow at 11 a. m.

Among the pallbearers will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard; Charles Francis Adams, President of the Board of Overseers of the University; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and a representative group of Fellows and Deans of the University.

Dean Willard L. Sperry, of the Harvard Divinity School; will officiate at the services. Music will be in charge of Prof. G. Wallace Woodworth, University organist and choirmaster. The University Choir and Glee Club will sing. Prof. Archibald T. Davison, who was University organist and choirmaster during Dr. Lowell's regime, will play before the service.

Prominent among the messages from Harvard alumni was that of President Roosevelt. In a telegram to Dr. Conant, the President said:

"I mourn with you and with all Harvard men the passing of a great figure in the life of the University. As administrator, as author, and as citizen and publicist, Dr. Lowell served many and varied causes with fidelity and distinction. His long life was singularly well-rounded and complete."

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The message of Governor Saltonstall, another "grad," follows:

"In President Lowell's death, Massachusetts, and the country loses one of its finest leaders in education. As student under him at Harvard, and as an alumnus who worked with him, I have always admired and respected him. As a public-spirited citizen, he was of tremendous help in recent years at the State House. Personally, I shall miss him as a friend."

The Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, also reported massages from President Conant; Dean Paul H. Buck, Professor of History; and Dean Alfred C. Hanford, Professor of Government.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 9
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Kern, Strauss, and Schubert Cities Service Radio Feature

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert and Chorus in a program of music by Kern, Strauss, and Schubert. Lucille Manners, soprano, sings "Gavotte" from Thomas's "Mignon" and "The Last Rose of Summer." Ross Graham, baritone, sings "The Heart Bowed Down," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Kate Smith presents the first of her half hour programs with Peter Lorre in a radio adaptation of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado." Other guests are Henry Youngman, comedian, and Leonard Sues, trumpeter, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

"The Adventures of the Thin Man," mystery-comedy series, with Claudia Morgan and Lester Damon as Nick Charles and Nora, his wife, makes its debut tonight on CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., is guest on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

The Metropolitan Opera Company presents Lily Pons in Delibes' "Lakme" with Jacques Gerard as Gerald; Helen Olheim as Mallika; Frances Greer as Ellen; Lucielle Browning as Rose; Doris Doe as Mistress Bantson; Norman Cordon as Nilakantha; Mack Harrell as Frederic; John Garris as Hadje; Lodovico Oliviero as "A Fortune Teller"; John Dudley as "A Chinese Merchant"; and Wilfred Engelman as "A Thief." Wilfred Pelletier conducts, Blue-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Ellabelle Davis, soprano, makes her debut on Dr. Frank Black's Musical Matinee, singing two Negro spirituals: Hall Johnson's "City Called Heaven" and Dr. Black's own arrangement of "Honor, Honor." Miss Davis also sings two selections from Verdi's "La Traviata," "A Fors E Lui" and "Sempre Libera." Dr. Black conducts the orchestra in Tchaikovsky's Sleeping Beauty Waltz and three compositions by Fritz Kreisler, "Liebesfreud," "Midnight Bells," and "Tambourin Chinois," NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Victor Herbert's operetta, "Princess Pat," will be heard on Chicago Theater of the Air, with Marion Claire, soprano; Virginia Haskins, soprano; Mario Berini, tenor; and Earl Wilkie, baritone, singing the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

A radio revival of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas will be presented over BLUE-WHDH, at 8:15 p. m., on those Saturdays when there are no Boston Symphony radiocasts. Scheduled for this Saturday is "Yeoman of the Guard," with Wilbur Evans, tenor.

Hugh Byas, author and former Japanese correspondent; Catherine Porter, member of research staff of the Institute on Pacific Relations; Lawrence K. Rosinger, on research staff of Foreign Policy Association, will discuss "United States Looks to the Future" on the first of four round-table discussions under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association, BLUE, 1:15 p. m. (Not on WHDH.)

"American Post-War Leadership" will be discussed on "People's Platform" by Lyman Bryson and guest, Congressman Jerry Voorhis, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Sunday

The Vivaldi-Bach Concerto in D Minor will be played by E. Power Biggs in his organ recital. Other selections are the Organ Prelude by Frederick Jacobi, and two works by Bach, the Prelude and Fugue in A Minor, and the Chorale Prelude, "I Call to Tee, Lord Jesus Christ," CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, returns to the air as soloist and Master of Ceremonies in a new weekly musical series, with Mark Warnow's Orchestra; a chorus directed by Lyn Murray, and John Nesbitt, as a story teller. Mr. Thomas's programs will consist chiefly of requested selections, featuring ballads and popular classical numbers, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Dimitri Mitropoulos makes his final appearance of the season as conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in a program composed of Schubert's Second Symphony in B-Flat Major and Brahms' Third Symphony in F Major, Opus 90, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Arturo Toscanini, conducting the NBC Symphony Orchestra, continues his Brahms' cycle with Brahms' "Academic Festival Overture" and the Fourth Symphony, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Nadine Ray, soprano, of New York City, and George Young, baritone, of St. Louis, Mo., will be heard on the Metropolitan Opera Auditions. Wilfred Pelletier is conductor and Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is guest speaker, BLUE-WHDH, 6:30 p. m.

Beginning Sunday, and on each succeeding Sunday, the University of Chicago Round Table will be heard half an hour earlier, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m. Today's subject is "1943 Challenge to the Republican Party."

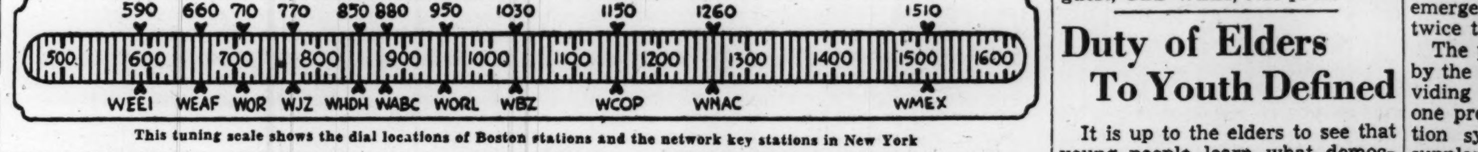
"Shall We Close the Rural Schools?" will be discussed on "Reviewing Stand," MBS, 1 p. m., and WNAC, by recording, 3 p. m. On the same station at 8 p. m. American Forum of the Air will debate on "Is the $25,000 Limit Sound?"

Katharine Cornell, Guthrie McClintic, Vivian Leigh and Laurence Olivier will participate in a trans-Atlantic forum on "The Effects of the War on the Theater" and post-war plans, "Answering You," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Jack Benny will be Fred Allen's guest, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Portia Faces Life,"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Philadelpia Orchestra,	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Popular songs
3:30	'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Bob Crosby's Music
4:30	United We Stand	Studio Orchestra	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Harry: variety show	Vaughan Monroe's Orch.
4:45	Woody Herman, Int.	Studio Orchestra: News.	"Young Widder Brown".	with Bob Trendler's Or.	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Freddy Martin's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman": sketch	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Hockey and Bowling
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Concert Album	Ziegfeld Follies' Hits
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Lou: music	John Barry, comment	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	Earl Godwin, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	**drama; guests**	Dinah Shore, in person	**Graham; F. Black's Or.**	"The Barries": songs; or.	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"The Little Show"	**"Information Please!":**	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man"; News.	Harry De Angelis Or.	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Excursions in Science
9:00	**"Playhouse": drama**	"Gangbusters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Chopin's**
9:15	**"Playhouse": drama**	"Gangbusters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	**Concerto No. 2 in F**
9:30	"That Brewster	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	Party: Louise Massey;	Double or Nothing: quiz	minor
9:45	Boy": serial	Orch.: Gracie Fields	vocalists; Charles Lyon	show; W. Compton, m.c.	**Classical Album**
10:00	"Caravan": Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny":	Network sports	Olympics - Philadelphia
10:15	Ross; Georgia	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Network sports	Falcons hockey game
10:30	Gibbs; H. Shriner.	John Gunther, news	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Hockey game; News
10:45	News; World War II	Men, Machines, Victory.	Music: M Piastro, con.	Network sports	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	Don Redmond's Orch.	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	'What Can I Do'?: drama	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Music Without Words":	Day's End: News
11:45	chestra	Sportscast: News	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News Program	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; Talk; News.	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning": talk	
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Musical Clock	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Rise 'n' Shine: music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; News	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Salute to Savers.	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	"Breakfast Club"	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News.	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup; Taxes	Studio speaker
10:00	**"Youth on Parade":**	Legion Auxiliary talk	"Encores": orchestra;	News Service	"Kick-Conga"
10:15	**music; drama**	"Mirandy": songs	guest soloist	Rainbow H'se: B. Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Army Relief Fund	Fishermen's Program	Four-H Club Program	juvenile talent program	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Hillbilly Champions	Fishermen's Program	String Serenade	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Mason
11:00	News; Garden talk.	"The Servicemen's Hop"	"The Creightons Are	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15	American Stories	"The Servicemen's Hop"	Coming": comedy	**You Want to Be a Wave?**	Musical program
11:30	"Let's Pretend" by	Music of Many Lands	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Nila Mack	Air Express Music	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	**dramatization**	"Mystery Money Quiz".	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Country Journal	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	News; College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Of Men and	**Metropolitan Opera:**	**"Musical Matinee": Dr.**	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Books; guests	**Delibes' "Lakme"; Lily**	**Frank Black, conductor**	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"Spirit of '43"	**Pons; Jacques Gerard;**	"Musical Matinee"	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Ambrose & His Orch.
2:45	"Spirit of '43"	**Helen Olheim; Frances**	Musical Program	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	United We Stand	**Greer; Lucielle Brown-**	Golden Melodies: string	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	United We Stand	**ing; Doris Doe; Norman**	ensemble	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii.	**Cordon; Mack Harrell;**	News; Orchestra	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii.	**John Garris; Locovico**	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Matinee at Meadow-	**Oliviero; John Dudley;**	Matinee in Rhythm	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
4:15	brook: orchestra	**Wilfred Engelman; Wil-**	Matinee in Rhythm	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra.
4:30	**Joseph C. Harsch**	**fred Pelletier, con-**	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:45	Report from London	**ductor**	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Fats Waller's Orchestra
5:00	**Cleveland Orchestra,**	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
5:15	**Artur Rodzinski,**	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:30	**conductor**	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:45	**Cleveland Orchestra**	Sol Lewis, talk	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports; Ramin & Bauer.	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Service	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	**People's Platform**	**"Over Here": variety**	Noah Webster Says: quiz	Richard Himber's Orch.	"March to Victory"
7:15	**People's Platform**	**revue; Ronald Colman,**	show; N. McQuarrie	Richard Himber's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	**master of ceremonies**	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Bing Crosby, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	**"Over Here": revue**	dramatization	Talk; Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	**Gilbert and Sullivan's**	comedy serial	London: variety show	Deeds Without Words: dr.
8:30	Hobby Lobby	**"Yeoman of the Guard"**	"Truth or Consequences":	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	**with Wilbur Evans,**	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	**tenor**	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	**Classical Album: Rach-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire: Virginia	**maninoff's "Isle of**
9:30	Orch.: vocalists	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Haskins; M. Berini;	**Dead"**
9:45	"Saturday Night	Gene & Glen, songs	comedy quiz	orchestra; speaker	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade": music	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	Olympics - Philadelphia
10:15	Soldiers With	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Dick Powell songs	"Saturday Night Bond	Falcons hockey game
10:30	Wings' band; g'sts	John Gunther, news	Eyes-Ears of Air Force	Wagon": speakers	Hockey game. News
10:45	News; World War II	Nutrition talk	Dance music	Dance orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orch.
11:00	News; Maj. Elliot	Don Redmond's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do? drama	Eddy Howard's Orchestra	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	**Master Works of**	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	**Music**	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Duty of Elders To Youth Defined

It is up to the elders to see that young people learn what democracy is all about, declared Wallace Stearns, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in Massachusetts, in his address yesterday afternoon before the Woman's Club of the East Boston School Center. "The young people must be prepared to accept the responsibility of carrying on the democratic ideals for which the war is being fought," he said.

In the preparation for that job, Mr. Stearns advocated that young people be taken to observe government in action and that they be guided to participate actively in the war program—performing various civilian duties like salvaging.

Veteran Railroad Employee Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Jan. 8 — A diamond pin was presented today to John H. Ellard, veteran New Haven Railroad employee, in recognition of his 50 years' service with the company. The presentation was made by Supt. W. E. Mullins of the Boston Division at the agent's office in Framingham.

Mr. Ellard entered the service of the New Haven in 1892 as a Clerk in the South Framingham office, and held that post in various departments.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—The War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Spanish Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Rhode Island Not Expecting New '43 Taxes

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8—The 1943 session of the Rhode Island General Assembly was convened this week with a message from Gov. J. Howard McGrath calling for enactment of several progressive measures long advocated for the State and for several other measures designed to integrate the State more closely with the national war effort.

On the whole, the Governor's inaugural message, opening his second term in office, gave a heartening picture of conditions in Rhode Island as it enters its second full year of war. He called for strict economy and expressed the belief that "no further taxation would be necessary at this session." He urged a ban on large capital improvement until after the war, when construction projects may be necessary to provide employment. He proposed also that the State assist the communities in adjusting teachers' salaries in an effort to check the growing teacher shortage.

Two proposals by the Governor were specifically designed to aid men in the service. First he proposed that some way be found, calling a constitutional convention if necessary, to keep the names of persons now in the armed services on the lists as eligible voters for the duration. Second, he proposed that unemployment compensation benefits be broadened to apply to persons in the armed services when they return, as though they had been continuously employed in the State. The State's rapidly-mounting unemployment compensation fund, now beyond the $33,000,000 mark, is ample to finance such a program, the Governor said.

The voting law was revised last year to make it possible for more men in the services to cast absentee ballots last November. But Rhode Island's law still stipulates that only registered persons may vote, and the only persons qualified to register are those living in the State for a period of two years prior to the election day.

What to do to the mounting unemployment compensation fund has been a subject of much earlier discussion. During his campaign for election three years ago, Governor McGrath urged that the employee payments to the fund be decreased. [Rhode Island is one of the few states where both employer and employee contribute to the fund.] No changes were made, however, and the war industry boom has vastly increased the number of workers making payments while at the same time it has reduced the claims against the fund. The result is that the fund soared far beyond the $18,000,000 figure originally fixed by economists as the total required for a safe working capital to meet all emergencies and is now nearly twice that total, and still growing.

The progressive measures urged by the Governor included one providing life tenure for judges and one providing for a primary election system in Rhode Island to supplant the present caucus system. Both proposals have been urged by leaders of both parties down through the years, without result. Both require constitutional amendments.

Seeks More Power

Finally, the Governor urged that the legislature approve a measure granting him extended powers for the war's duration. The War Powers bill approved last year, he pointed out, was only partly effective and made the new and broader measure desirable. A new bill, soon to be introduced, Governor McGrath said, will be in line with the program approved by the Council of State Governments and expected to be adopted in many other states.

City Politics Harmonious

The City of Providence also launched its new legislative year this week on a note of harmony quite unlike the experience in most former years. This is the city's second year under the new city charter with a single-chambered City Council.

Principal example of harmony came in the unanimous election of William A. Cahir as President of the Council. A veteran of city politics, Mr. Cahir was President of the old Common Council in 1937 and 1938. Now he succeeds Mayor Dennis J. Roberts.

Before his re-election in November, Mayor Roberts had announced he would resign as Mayor and join the armed services, which he did yesterday. The President of the Council automatically becomes acting Mayor.

During his first term in office, Mayor Roberts won the support of many groups usually on the other side of the political fence. This harmony within the City Administration appears to be continuing into the Mayor's second term. This week the pro-Republican Providence Journal again praised Mayor Roberts and his Democratic administration and also warmly indorsed the selection of Mr. Cahir, a Democrat, to be Council President.

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Sunday Afternoon
Watch Radio Page for Time and Station

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Nearly a Thousand Historic N. E. Homes Put on Record in Library of Congress

By a Staff Photographer

Here Are Three of the Ancient Homesteads the Records of Which Have Been Catalogued by the Historic American Buildings Survey

Left: The Pike Haven Homestead built in 1693 by Jeremiah Pike has been lived in for eight generations by descendants of the same family. Center: The Jonathan Eames House, original part of which was built in 1693, additions made in 1810. (Right): Kellogg Home built in 1747. These mellowed sentinels of the past are all located in Framingham and are some of the nearly 1,000 more than 100-year-old homes in Massachusetts measured and catalogued by the Historic American Buildings Survey for Library of Congress records.

Relics of Old Colonial Days Undergoing a Careful Survey

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That mellowed relic of colonial days you are living in — has it been measured and recorded by the government as part of the nation's heritage of historic lore and rising standards of living?

If not, government sleuths are on your trail and sooner or later they will snare you in a dragnet laid out over the entire country to envelope all that remains of the homes built more than 100 years ago.

There are not so many of these investigators as there were before the war. In fact, those still on the job are carrying on more as individuals under the war emergency than as an organization. But the drive to record the old places is being launched anew by architects associated with the Historic American Buildings Survey, to get these relics catalogued for posterity under the risks of possible bombings and structural losses.

Even under a peacetime routine, Massachusetts is said to have been losing its century-old homesteads at the rate of almost 50 every six years, or nearly 10 a year. This estimate is based on a six-year-old study by Frank C. Brown, District Officer of the Historic Buildings Survey, of the first 200 homes measured by him in the Hub State starting back in 1936.

27 Demolished

Of those 200 recordings, 27 houses have since been demolished, he said, for some reason or other, 10 have been ruined by unintelligent alterations, six have collapsed through neglect, four burned down and two moved out of the State.

That's an alarming loss, Mr. Brown declared . . . "49 out of 200 or almost 25 per cent of them are gone." But these homes had been measured and recorded by the Survey, their records now being permanently deposited with the Library of Congress in Washington. Annually, Mr. Brown warned, however, there are many of the century-old homes being lost without no record or trace of their origin, history and details of construction.

"Measured" is an architectural word for collecting data on dimensions, trims, interior details and other information complete enough to reproduce the entire house, or make a blueprint. The measuring provides a graphic story to architects of how people lived in colonial days, their trials, industries and customs.

As Mr. Brown stated: "You could virtually write a history book from the measurements taken of these old houses. Hence, their loss without record is a serious one to the community and the nation."

Many as 30,000

Throughout New England, Mr. Brown estimated that there were as many as 30,000 homes dating back 100 years or more. Nearly 1,000 have been officially measured by the Survey which Mr. Brown has headed in Massachusetts. The project was originally launched under the WPA. It ties in with research being done by the Library of Congress, the Department of the Interior, and the American Institute of Architects.

Information already gathered by Mr. Brown on old New England houses has joined a collection of some 25,000 home studies and photographs as zealously guarded in Washington vaults these days as military secrets.

Thousands of families are living in the old places, some of them with no idea of their value to historical records. Many of the ancient structures are completely "lost" so far as the historians are concerned, and might never be found without some notification from those who live in them. Special efforts are made by the Survey to interest societies in getting and preserving the records, or helping the owners to maintain them.

Hardly a day passes but what Mr. Brown hears from some family trying to get their old houses into the records. At the peak of the Home Survey, several years ago, Mr. Brown's organization was hiring as many as 50 government "sleuths" at one time. Lack of skilled help is just as serious in this work today as in any wartime venture.

But Mr. Brown is still on the job and hopes to see the work expanded again as wartime insurance against further losses to the historic records.

Building Costs

There is some comfort in not being able to build a house these days under government priorities. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced today that the costs of building an average home of six rooms and 24,000 cubic feet these days is over 20 per cent more than it was in 1938 and about 5 per cent greater than a year ago.

The Bank Board's report reveals a steady increase in home building costs starting back in 1938, rising 1 per cent in 1939, 4 per cent more in 1940, jumping more than 10 per cent above the 1940 figure and rising again in 1942 by about 2 per cent. Last June, the costs in Boston were 3 per cent higher than they are right now, but prices are expected to start rising again this spring and summer.

Great Supply Of Frozen Fish Is Held in N. E.

There may be a pending food shortage in New England, but the warehouses are bulging with millions of pounds of frozen fish which can be bought at low prices to help avert a drain on other food supplies, according to the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, today.

This development was only one in a long list of growing evidence that this dairy and agricultural region is preparing to cushion the potential shock of a widespread lack of farm products against which officials in many fields are warning.

At the meeting this noon in Boston, plans were formulated by the Fisheries Association in cooperation with industrialists, state and city officials to "sell New England on greater fish consumption."

New Fish for Menus

Today, the fish people are throwing especial emphasis on New England whiting, a fish which is unusually plentiful in its frozen form. When this supply is gone, the campaigners will publicize many little-known fish for the consumers' tables such as mussels and red fish, both of which are inexpensive. While the supplies of one type are being absorbed in the markets, other supplies will be increased for further campaigns.

At the same time, plans were under way in New Hampshire by county and state war officials for an all-out "food production effort" to be perfected at a meeting in Laconia next Wednesday, Jan. 13.

It is hoped to evolve a program of production through a series of county and neighborhood meetings, thus reaching a large share of the State's 10,000 commercial farmers.

Will Try to Help Farmers

The drive will be educational in providing the answers to farmers on what they can do to produce their full share of food supplies in 1943.

Steps to consolidate country milk plants and eliminate duplicate trucking costs in milk transportation will be taken during the next two weeks in meetings to be held in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture are already headed toward northern New England to engage in these conferences, designed to increase farm milk profits without disturbing consumer prices.

Aircraft 'Spotters' Get Gas Not So Women's Defense Corps

War Activities in New England

Gasoline priority is being allowed for volunteer members of the Army's aircraft spotter staff but is being denied members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps unless on other Government duty, in rulings made known today by rationing officials.

As Regional Director of the First Fighter Command of the Boston Air Defense Wing, Lieut.-Col. Paul Blackmur advised all chief observers that the Regional Office of Price Administration has ruled in favor of treating observers' milage to and from station as "preferred mileage over and above other occupational driving."

However, if the total mileage of an applicant both for occupational and air-observing duties does not exceed 90 miles a month, he is "entitled to an A book only," the ruling said.

Denial of gasoline to the Women's Corps came on the heels of its state-wide meeting in Boston Wednesday, to which many members were reported as having driven some distance on extra allowances of gasoline. The State OPA office disclosed that allowances for such purposes had been refused sometime ago, but that local boards may have granted appeals in the meantime.

The office is conducting a survey to revoke books of any members who violated regulations.

Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, commanding the Corps and hostess of the dinner, was reported as saying that she understood those from a distance had come on public conveyances and had not used extra rations, which she agreed were unjustified.

Servicemen's World

Servicemen in the Fort Devens area have a new incentive to tell about the "World We Want." Beginning tonight, a weekly forum will be held at the Shirley United Service Organizations Club, at which a current best-seller book will be awarded to the serviceman making the best contribution to a discussion on the postwar world.

Tonight's discussion will be based on "Two Way Passage," by Louis Adamic, after which a copy of the book will be awarded.

Other titles this month, both for award and discussion, to be led by Dr. William Furie of Worcester, will be: Jan. 15, "Time for Greatness," by Herbert Agar; Jan. 22, "Listen, Hans!" by Dorothy Thompson, and Jan. 29, "News Is a Weapon," by Matthew Gordon.

Only Practice Shots

"Service practice in which the Army and the Navy took part along the coast," was the Army announcement today regarding firing heard off Quincy, Mass., last night. Booming across the harbor, the shots gave rise to reports of flashes seen 10 miles away and of repercussions which shook inland houses.

Skipper Lauds Crew

The crew of the cruiser San Francisco "did more things fighting water than probably ever were done before," in the successful struggle to keep the ship afloat in a battle in the South Pacific on Nov. 12-13, declared Commander Herbert E. Schonland in an interview in his parents' home in Portland, Maine.

Officer casualties had made him ship commander, and his efficiency and valor won him the Navy Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor. The heavy cruiser was credited with sinking a Jap battleship as well as a cruiser and a destroyer in the running fight.

After the ship took heavy punishment against great odds, the Commander 'ascertained the conning topside was satisfactory, so I continued with damage control below as there was a terrific amount of water and fire to be taken care of.

"Water pouring in from numerous shell holes below the water line reached our waists, and at times flames licked to within 10 feet of the battling damage-control crew. We were too busy to debate. Our decisions had to be made on the spot, but thanks to excellent training and long indoctrination in our work, the damage was repaired without any serious complications."

Asks War Rosters

Official war-service information booths in State armories was asked in a bill filed in the State Legislature yesterday with backing of Mayor Roger Putnam of Springfield.

The State's Adjutant General, under the bill, would be authorized to tell relatives of servicemen of the latters' whereabouts without violating military restrictions.

Mooney Plea Before Court For Hearing

As Superior Court Judge Frank J. Donahue this afternoon prepared to hear arguments on City Building Commissioner James H. Mooney's motion to dismiss the indictments for criminal responsibility in the Cocoanut Grove case, counsel for the other nine defendants were still preparing their "special pleas," due to be heard next Tuesday.

After all had entered "not guilty" pleas last Monday, Judge Donahue had set Mr. Mooney's hearing for today and the others for next week, the latter asking for more time to digest the numerous indictments. The judge had hinted he might rule on all special pleas at once.

Hugh D. McClellan, former United States District Court Judge who is acting as Mr. Mooney's counsel, had filed his motion Wednesday night, requesting the charges be dropped before the trial on the ground that "the indictment sets forth no crime known either to the statutory or common law of this Commnowealth."

While three of the defendants had been indicted for manslaughter, Mr. Mooney was indicted only for neglect of duty as a public official.

The motion, filed with Clerk William M. Prendible of Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court, contended that "there is no statutory provision making it an offence for the Building Commissioner to fail to institute criminal proceedings against any owner or occupier of a building or to fail to institute suits in the Supreme Judicial Court or the Superior Court seeking an injunction against violators of the act."

Mr. McClellan, who returned to private practice a little over a year ago and who defended Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in a ballot case just after the last municipal election, also contended in the motion that the indictment contained "no statement that the defendant was ever informed by anybody or that he knew or had reason to believe that there had been any violation," and that it contained "no allegation that he ever was requested to enforce or cause to be enforced said statutory provisions against any alleged violator."

Granite State Governor Asks Thrift But Sure Care of Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8—"The manpower problem demands that you make every effort consistent with the passage of good legislation to end the session at an early date and return to your regular pursuits," Gov. Robert O. Blood yesterday told the first World War II session of the New Hampshire Legislature in his innaugural address as he entered his second term.

"The necessarily high Federal taxes make it doubly important that the State economize without sacrificing the adequate care of needy persons in and outside the State institutions," continued Governor Blood.

Governor Blood proposed that the development of plastics at the University of New Hampshire from wood waste should be an asset to the small industries of the State, especially those in the woodworking field. He said that legislation will be introduced aiming at a solution to the vocational training problem in the State.

"In considering labor legislation at this time, I believe all we can expect is to retain the labor standards and benefits that have been enacted for the benefit of employers and workers in industrial occupations in the past years rather than to engage in a wide program of new labor legislation," Governor Blood told the lawmakers. But he did recommend the passing of an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act to "cover permanent-partial loss of function."

As for the third amendment approved, that which would provide special tax treatment for growing timber and wood, Governor Blood suggested that "if the Legislature does not feel that the time is ripe to act on the tax question and the major problem of conservation of one of our greatest single resources, I recommend that an interim commission be appointed to study both taxation and the broad problem of conservation which can report its findings to the next session of the Legislature."

In an attempt to speed up the work of the Legislature the Governor suggested sessions four days a week; that the work day be speeded up, that committees give prompt attention to legislation, and that the deadline for filing of new measures be enforced.

Governor Blood called for legislation to permit the uniform classification and salary standardization for State employees and a retirement plan for State workers.

The Governor suggested that the Legislature should give serious consideration to the alleviation of the economic situation of owners of recreational property who are faced with the loss of such property because of traffic curtailment. "In this field, as in all our present endeavors, it is especially necessary that we preserve our resources for the postwar period when we shall once again be able to enjoy them," Governor Blood told the lawmakers.

He said that legislation will be introduced calling for additional wartime powers for the Chief Executive of the State. Adoption of a building code and legislation which would aid in preventing large fatalities from unnecessary fire hazards was also requested.

Win the Coveted Minute Man Flag

East Boston Ship Repair Yards Are Honored

Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of the United States Treasury Department War Savings Staff (at left), presenting the Government's Minute Man flag to T. S. Andrews, General Manager of the Boston yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company's Shipbuilding Division (at right). The flag was presented because about 94 per cent of the 3,300 employees of the Atlantic Works and the Simpson Yards, in East Boston, participate in the pay-roll savings plan, buying War Bonds at a rate of 10.15 per cent of the gross pay roll. Members of the War Production Committee at Boston yards of the company are seen in the center.

Executive Order Frees Ride-Sharing Cars of Extra Fee

In an executive order Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has authorized privately-owned Massachusetts automobiles to be used for ride-sharing without payment of an additional fee.

The executive order, number 48, extended an earlier order, number 21, issued last June 9 which permitted similar use of private cars to and from places of employment, terming them "workmen's livery automobiles." Operators of such ride-sharing vehicles may receive compensation from their passengers.

The Governor said that the carrying capacity of some automobiles is not being fully utilized and therefore issued the order for the duration as a means of conserving gasoline, rubber, and automobiles.

Huntington Speeds Work for College

Announcing that the second semester of the Huntington School for Boys will open on Monday, Feb. 1, Headmaster C. H. Sampson added that the School will at that time accept a limited number of qualified boys who can—by attending the School during the second semester and by continuing through the summer term—earn sufficient units for the School diploma and for entrance to college in September.

Generally, boys who can qualify for acceptance are at present seniors in high school who will not be able to earn sufficient units for graduation or for acceptance to college by June, 1943. This may also be of interest to the boys who need to strengthen foundation work previous to attempting a college program. In the Huntington School the work is entirely college preparatory.

New Englanders In Honor Group

The names of three New Englanders were included in the War Department's list of 20 officers and 28 enlisted men who, as members of the 19th Bombardment Group, Army Air Forces, received individual decorations at the same time the group received its fourth citation as a unit. Among those to be awarded silver stars are:

Second Lieut. Warren E. Bryant, whose mother, Mrs. Warren E. Bryant, lives at Billerica, Mass.

Sergeant Leo H. Ferraguto, whose mother, Mrs. Anna H. Ferraguto, lives at Middleboro, Mass.

Technical Sergeant John A. Wallach, whose mother, Mrs. Susie Wallach, lives at Manchaug, Mass.

Dartmouth Wins Top Honors For Its Town Report

Two score Massachusetts towns were cited for producing exceptionally readable and understandable town reports to their citizens as results of the annual report contest was announced at the meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association at the State House this morning.

The town of Dartmouth repeated its feat of last year in placing first among towns with more than 5,000 population. Belchertown took first place among towns of 1,000 to 5,000 population, and little Wellfleet won top honors among towns with less than 1,000 population.

Attendance at the annual meeting was small this year, owing to transportation difficulties, and only about 250 of the organization's membership were on hand. They will hear addresses this afternoon by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and State Department officials.

Henry J. Parkman, Jr., State Ration Board official, will speak at the annual banquet tonight at the Boston City Club.

Labor Board Chairman To Be Chamber Speaker

William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board will be the guest speaker of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a members' luncheon at the Copley Plaza Hotel Jan. 21, it was announced today. He is to discuss current problems of the NWLB; wage and salary stabilization; increases in wages; permissibility of bonuses, and directive orders, after which opportunity will be given for a 15-minute question and answer period, from questions prepared and submitted in advance.

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Russian Forces 65 Miles From Rostov

Continued from Page 1

miles since the Russian Army vanguard reached Bolshaya Orlovka, on the Sal River, Jan. 7.

German losses in men and matériel continued to mount. A captured Nazi regimental commander was quoted by Red Star as saying his unit had lost 600 of its original 800 men and all of its artillery and mortars in recent encounters.

Battlefront dispatches declared that the Germans were fighting desperately in an effort to keep open a corridor into the Caucasus, but that the Russian Army was battering its way steadily through massed tanks and forces of motorized infantry.

The leading edge of the Russian offensive down the Don passed Strakhov, west of Bolshaya Orlovka and 65 miles east of Rostov, dispatches said. Two villages on the northern bank of the Sal River between Bolshaya Orlovka and Strakhov also were reported taken. They are Shaminka and Tapilin.

Vatutin's Forces Take Many Towns

Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces farther north supported the Don offensive by covering Lieut. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky's right flank, occupying numerous towns between the Don and the railroad running west from Stalingrad.

Soviet bombers roared low overhead to blast a path for Russian Army tanks. An attempt by the hard-pressed Germans to form a new defense line along the Don had been smashed. The Russians also moved up in the middle reaches of the Cacasus.

For the first time in a week Russian aviation was reported playing a prominent part in dislodging and throwing the enemy back as the Soviet Army drove its Don valley wedge within 65 miles of Rostov, gateway to the Caucasus. Forty more inhabited points in the Caucasus were said to have fallen before tank-led Russian infantrymen.

The Germans were reported to be offering "stubborn resistance" in one sector but to be unable to check the Russian's steady advance.

The British Radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS, said the Germans had announced the evacuation of the civilian population of Rzhev, a stronghold on the upper Volga 130 miles northwest of Moscow, as a "precautionary measure."

The Soviet early communiqué reported that the Germans, retreating swiftly in the North Caucasus, had yielded Stepnoye, 38 miles north of Mzdok, and Sovietskaya, which is only 30 miles east of Georgievsk and 50 miles east of Pyatigorsk.

The retreating Axis troops burned villages in their wake and left land mines in the roads. The Russians estimated that more than 2,000 miles had been dug up by their sappers in the last three days.

Between Stepnoye and Sovietskaya, which is due north of recaptured Prokhladnenski, the Russians also said they occupied the towns of Solomenskoye, Sukhaya-Palina and Severny.

German Garrisons Being Mopped Up

The newest gains indicated clearly that surrounded German garrisons were being mopped up back of the Russian forward positions in this centered wedge aimed at Rostov, while the flanking attempts south of Millerovo and southwest of Kotelnikovski were being pushed.

All these efforts were aimed ultimately at Rostov, the gateway to the Caucasus, but the primary objective of both the columns driving south of Millerovo and of the right side of the central wedge was Likhaya, which is at the junction of the Rostov-Moscow railway with the railroad from Likhaya to Stalingrad.

Little has been said recently of the army fighting its way due south along the Moscow-Rostov railroad except that German resistance there is stubborn and that the Soviet advance continues. That army was last reported about 40 miles north of Likhaya.

The advance column at Tatsinskaya is about 50 miles from Likhaya.

The advance to Nikolayevskaya put another column of the wedge 87 miles from Rostov.

The flank to the right of the wedge is formed by the army that stormed down from Stalingrad through Kotelnikovski and was last reported near Zimovniki, on the Stalingrad - Salsk - Tikhoretsk railway. Salsk furnished the chief objective of this flanking army. From it a railroad runs 100 miles northwest to Rostov.

The Russians also said that their troops driving south of Stalingrad into the Kalmyck steppe had pushed past Elista and that less than 140 miles of the flat, desert-like country now separates them from the Russian advance guard in the North Caucasus.

New Guinea:

Japanese Convoy Remnants Bombed

United Nations planes battered at the remnants of a 10-ship Japanese convoy off the New Guinea coast in a 24-hour running battle in which they were reported officially to have sunk two big transports, one heavily loaded with troops, damaged a third and shot down 15 fighters.

The attacks on the convoy, apparently engaged in an attempt to land reinforcements in northeastern New Guinea, were disclosed in an Allied communiqué, which also announced virtual completion of the New Guinea campaign and the annihilation of a Japanese army that once totaled approximately 15,000 men—although several important Japanese bases still remain.

To these successes the bulletin added the announcement that 107 enemy warships and merchant vessels were destroyed or severely damaged by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen since July 23—two days after the Japanese first landed at Buna.

The toll which the Japanese have paid in their efforts to retain a foothold in New Guinea was emphasized by the disclosure that one of the two enemy transports just reported sunk had gone down with its entire load of troops in a night bombing attack. How many men were aboard the ship could only be conjectured from the statement that it was a vessel of 14,000 tons and "heavily loaded."

The second transport, the communiqué declared, was disabled by a direct hit, set afire and later sunk. The third vessel, reported damaged, was heavily hit by a 500-pound bomb.

Convoy Spotted By Scout Plane

Advices from New Guinea said the convoy had been spotted by a reconnoitering Liberator bomber on the morning of Jan. 6 about 30 miles off New Britain, where the Japanese recently have been reported concentrating a great mass of shipping.

The Liberator moved in to attack after fighting off eight intercepting Zeros, probably shooting down one. Details of the running battle which then ensued, with more and more United Nations planes joining in the assault, were lacking, but an Allied spokesman said that Liberators, consolidated Catalinas, Flying Fortresses, North American Billy Mitchells, Martin Marauders and Lockheed Lightnings all had participated.

In addition to the 18 Japanese fighters definitely reported shot down, five were listed as probably destroyed and four as damaged. Allied losses were said to be relatively small.

The final chapter of the battle still was being written in the gulf off Lae, the Japanese base on the New Guinea coast which presumably was the goal of the convoy.

Some 160 miles to the south, meanwhile, United Nations troops were reported to have completed their envelopment of the remnants of the enemy's army on Sanananda Point.

The Allied communiqué said that the entrenched enemy force was facing "certain destruction" and that with its elimination the Papuan peninsula would be completely cleared of Japanese troops.

The primary objective of the Papuan campaign, annihilation of Lieut. Gen. Tomatore Horii's army which only last September drove to within 32 miles of Port Moresby, now can be considered accomplished, the bulletin declared.

Africa:

Allied Camel Corps Captures Town

A French and American camel corps, attacking against heavy odds, has captured Tanout Maller, 14 miles from Tarat on the Tripolitanian border, a French military spokesman declared.

This action was the only reported land operation on the front as bad weather closed in again on the northern sector.

There was limited air activity. United States air forces attacked the Germans at Kairouan, 35 miles southwest of Sousse, and at the port of Gabès. The RAF's Bixleys started two large fires in a new attack on the Tunis docks.

An Air Force spokesman said that aerial reconnaissance had disclosed that the power station at the Eastern Tunisian port of Sfax was destroyed in an attack Jan. 5.

German barracks were the targets of the raid by B-26 Martin Marauders and P-38 Lightnings on Gabès and direct hits were reported.

American Planes Bomb Palermo

The Italian High Command said that 46 persons were killed and 72 injured in an air raid on Palermo.

The war bulletin said the raid on the Sicilian port was made in daylight by "American four-engined planes" which caused "damage in the central part of the town."

Meanwhile, the Count of Paris, pretender to the throne of France, has arrived in Algiers, North Africa, to further "complicate the political situation" there, the London Daily Express said.

Henri, son of the Duke of Guise, became chief of the House of France upon the passing of his father in 1940. Before the war the Count had been exiled from French soil and lived in Spanish Morocco.

Ruhr:

Third British Raid In Reich This Year

British bombers attacked targets in the Ruhr on the night of Jan. 7, striking into Germany for the third time this year, the Air Ministry announced.

All planes in the raid returned safely, the announcement said.

Targets in the Ruhr previously had been attacked the nights of Jan. 3 and 4.

Burma:

RAF Again Bombs Port of Akyab

RAF bombers raided the Japanese-occupied port of Akyab in Western Burma again on the night of Jan. 7 after a series of daylight forays in which four enemy supply sampans were sunk off the coast farther south, a British communiqué announced.

The daylight sweeps also included attacks on oil installations near Chauk and on enemy positions near Rathedaung, 25 miles northwest of Akyab. All the operations were carried out without the loss of a single aircraft, the bulletin said.

There was no mention of activity by British land forces which previously had been reported operating in the vicinity of Rathedaung after pushing down the coast from the Indian frontier.

U-Boats Repaired At 'Floating Bases'

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 8

The Berlin Radio says the Germans are using "tanker submarines," which are able to refuel and repair U-boats "everywhere in the operations area."

These "floating bases," the Radio said, can operate as efficiently under water as on the surface, and can submerge along with the craft they are refueling or repairing if hostile forces approach.

"The German tanker submarines," it was added, "have been built in German shipyards in ever-increasing number during 1942, and have been employed in various operations areas in the meantime."

One the Enemy Didn't Do

Associated Press

Tanker Breaks Its Back on Reef

Heavy weather in combination with a thick fog proved just as bad for this east coast tanker as a German submarine or a dive bomber—almost, because although the ship is broken clean in half, it is not sunk, and can be repaired. Also the crew of 70 men was saved and not machine gunned in the ship's boats. This is how the tanker looks now, but not for long.

Hurley Leaves Cairo After Conferences

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Jan. 8

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, on a special mission to the Middle East theater of war, left Cairo today after three days here on his way back from Russia. He conferred with American and British commanders.

Destroyer 'Graft' Makes Better Ship

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP)—The old four-stacker destroyer Blakeley, which limped 2,000 miles home after her bow was blasted off by an enemy torpedo last May, is at sea again—with a greater firepower and cruising range than ever, the Navy discloses.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard put the ship back in action by welding it to the bow of a sister ship, the Taylor, decommissioned in 1938.

At the Navy Yard, under the supervision of Lieut. J. M. Ballinger, workmen cut the forward edge of the Blakeley and the bow of the Taylor to fit "like a jigsaw puzzle" and welded them into one ship.

Chetnik Warning

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Reuters correspondent George Crawley reported that Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch had issued a statement from his secret patriot headquarters threatening to "use the same measures against German soldiers and civilians in Yugoslavia if the Germans continue their atrocities in Serbia."

Mr. Crawley said the Yugoslav patriot commander declared that "fearing a general uprising in Yugoslavia in the event of an Italian debacle, Germany has recently sent another three divisions into our region, bringing the total to nine German divisions."

"The Italians," the General's statement added, "have 18 divisions stationed in Yugoslavia, the Bulbarians seven, and the Hungarians six.

"Even so the Axis does not feel secure in our country. Two divisions were recruited among members of the German minority, while the Croat Ustachi [Iron Guardist troops of the Axis-supported Croat Government] are being used against the Yugoslav army under my command."

Greeks Chained

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Greek officials announced Jan. 6 that 300 Greeks, including generals, other officers and civilians, had been transported to Italy in chains from Axis-occupied Greece.

On information received from Greece, these officials said guerrilla activities in that country had brought a fresh wave of terrorism from the Italian-occupying authorities.

Greeks were said to have been flogged, their homes burned, and their property confiscated in attempts to make them disclose particulars of patriotic organizations offering opposition.

Christian Science Program on Radio

Walter W. Kantack will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Jan. 10, from 8:30 a. m., EWT. The subject of the address is "Finding Ourselves."

This is the fourth program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Nazi Inland Defense Along Meuse River

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 8

The Belgian News Agency reported today that the Germans were establishing an inland defense line along the Meuse River in case of a United Nations attack through Northern France and Belgium.

It also said the Germans were requisitioning labor in Belgium to build new fortifications in the Province of Namur.

Nazis Rush New Defenses Against Attack on Greece

Continued from Page 1

recently have been sent to Lemnos from Salonika, and the Nazis have constructed a large and important hydroplane base and airport in the Bay of Moudros and on the Island.

Aerial Defenses

Aerial defenses of the Island also have been reinforced by batteries specially sent from Salonika. However, at the moment the Germans are keeping few hydroplanes and fighter planes on the Island, but it is significant that they should be making such feverish preparations on an island which commands the Aegean entrance to the Dardenelles.

Salonika still remains the great German base in Greece, but it is interesting that the Nazis recently have evacuated many ammunition stores and supplies from this port. This seems to confirm that Hitler and his military advisers are preparing for a defensive war and a possible United Nations invasion of the Balkans.

Thrace now is completely occupied by Bulgarian troops, 70 per cent of which are reserve officers and troops. Travelers arriving here from this district report that the majority now are hostile to the Germans. While the Nazis are preparing the whole of Europe for the eventual United Nations attack, revolt continues to flame through the whole of the eastern Balkans.

Ustachis Attacked

Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch is reported to be organizing a new offensive, and serious fighting is expected soon along the whole Bosnian frontier. Recently the pro-Allied Chetniks attacked the pro-Axis Ustachis near the River Kupa, it is reported from Zagreb, and after a heavy engagement, the Ustachis were saved from complete defeat only by the arrival of German reinforcements.

In Albania, the patriot revolt continues and Albanian students throughout the country are flocking to the banners of the Albanian patriots. Reliable reports from Albania confirm that the entire population now is helping the patriots in their fight against the Italians and that farmers are raising funds for the patriots by increasing their prices to buyers.

When buyers asked why produce prices increased 20 per cent, the farmers reply that the extra 20 per cent is for those "up in the mountains" and everyone understands that the extra money will go to aid the Albanian patriots who are resisting so bravely the Italian oppressors.

Lowered Italian morale is shown by the fact that Italians now are willingly surrendering their arms to the Albanians, declaring that "the sooner the war is over, the sooner we can go home."

The fact remains that today the Axis is on the defensive everywhere in the Balkans.

This situation may explain why the air again is filled with peace rumors, especially in Balkan capitals, but it seems likely that Berlin is deliberately putting out these hopes of peace to allay the fears or its Balkan satellites which now are extremely nervous because of German reverses on the Russian front.

There now is general feeling both in Bucharest and Budapest that both the governments of Rumania and Hungary backed the wrong horse and that the United Nations will now win the war. Both countries are eager to ingratiate themselves as quickly as possible with the new victors.

However, the Nazis are not going to allow their victims to slip easily from their clutches. It is significant that during Christmas week alone, 300 persons were arrested in Bucharest by the Rumanian Government for an alleged plot against Marshal Ion Antonescu's Government and were sent to concentration camps. Further severe measures are expected inside Rumania despite the fact that manifestations for peace have occurred in various Rumanian towns.

Hungarian Situation

Meanwhile, in Hungary, the weak Government of Premier Nicholas Kallay vainly is attempting to justify its pro-Nazi policy. Various new measures to bolster the interior Hungarian situation have been introduced—especially mobilization of all women who at present are not doing war work.

But underground opposition to the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, and to the Kallay Government is growing and many acts of sabotage continue to occur throughout Hungary. The Hungarian peasants' fanatical opposition to the Germans is making it extremely difficult for Premier Kallay to enforce all his measures passed to aid his Nazi allies.

Halsey's Optimism

Continued from Page 1

lieved that the only approach to Tokyo is along the island route through New Georgia, Bougainville, Rabaul and Truk, it has been felt that it might be necessary to await the end of the European phase of the war and fulfillment of Prime Minister Churchill's promise of British aid before tackling the Japanese in earnest.

Great Gains in Year

This view is now undergoing a rapid revision.

At home, the Office of War Information may not agree with Admiral Halsey's assertion that the Japanese will be decisively defeated in 1943. But even if the date is subject to some reservations, things are developing in this area with the rapidity which would have seemed impossible a year ago.

And when the Admiral says that United Nations now "initiate" whatever moves may come in the Southwest Pacific, he is not just talking for effect.

Tracing the pattern of United States tactics in the Pacific it is evident that the initiative has at least momentarily been wrested from Japanese hands. The latest naval actions now labeled the second Solomons battle and the second Savo battle—Nov. 15 and Nov. 30, respectively—are ample proof. These two actions, if nothing else, proved that United States naval power which Admiral Halsey states is now greater than before Pearl Harbor is also qualitatively superior to that of Japan.

Fire Opened Quickly

In the first, the Japanese were unable to fathom or cope with the apparent United States ability to spot the enemy and open fire before the Japanese were conscious of the proximity of United States forces. This was seen in the Nov. 13-15 night action in which, it is now disclosed, the first salvo sank a sizable Japanese warship before the Japanese opened fire.

In the second the Japanese pattern of naval action—possibly delineated in the Nov. 30 action off Savo Island when Nipponese shellfire was directed mainly at the superstructure while destroyers closed to less than 400 yards in order to launch torpedoes which damaged United States warships—is still being studied intensely for lessons of counterdefense.

These successful actions were only possible through the United Nations' control of supply routes to this area. More than 6,000 miles of travel with a warship, an army transport, and a flying boat through war-zone waters covered recently by this correspondent, with but one successful attack by a Japanese submarine and no sight of a surface craft, proves the problem of securing sea lanes vital to Pacific bases complete. Solution of the problem leads to the solution of the next important problem, providing sufficient bottoms and a quick turn-around.

Strong Naval Reserves

However, the miracles witnessed in this direction to date indicate that progress is bound to be geometric rather than arithmetic.

Another factor brought out by Admiral Halsey is the competency of Navy Reserve personnel.

Replying to a query in regard to current apprehension in some quarters as to the competency of the large number of reserves impressed into the Navy, the Admiral emphatically declared that they were doing the job like regulars.

"We recognize no difference aboard ship. There's nothing our country can do for them that is too good."

Together with Admiral Nimitz's expression of the same view recently and the testimony of newsmen who have witnessed them in action, this is taken to be a very important factor in the naval war.

British Hail Challenge By Roosevelt on Peace

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 8—President Roosevelt's speech to Congress is judged here today as of great import for the future of mankind. It is hailed with enthusiasm as a declaration of supreme confidence in a United Nations victory.

But as a challenge to the Seventy-eighth Congress, which may well decide the United States' part in framing the peace, it is credited with even wider significance.

As befits such a notable utterance, the speech is reproduced in full in practically every British morning paper, the great majority of leading editorials today discuss the significance of Mr. Roosevelt's words, while from radio headquarters the text goes out in a constant stream of different languages.

Blows at Axis

The President seemed to British listeners to speak with more than usual vehemence of the blows which will be dealt at the Axis in 1943. His confidence is contrasted with the despondent tone of Hitler's recent speches.

Britain today joins in thanks with the President for the United States' mighty production of war materials. Today American figures mean much more than they did a year ago when they were only promises.

But on the whole, the press here considers the President's most important statement to be, "We cannot make America an island in either a military or economic sense." This is seen as a challenge on important issues which this Congress will decide.

Political Controversy

Britain is being well primed by the press to brace itself for a period of sharp political controversy in the United States which may test British opinion to the full. The Times of London, praising President Roosevelt for his latest manifestation of "high sense of purpose without once losing his characteristic grasp of the realities," also warns its readers that there lie ahead criticisms of the President's policy "palpably designed to sow dissension between the United States and its ally."

The Liberal News Chronicle acclaims President Roosevelt for speaking "not as the leader of a party but as the executive head of a nation at war." But the News Chronicle stresses that the war can be won only by fighting, not merely by output of arms, and that time is not on the side of the United Nations. "They must make their weight felt in Western Europe before the Soviets, who have twice been subjected to the full fury of the Reichswehr, are called on to stand up to a third assault."

Need for Offensive

President Roosevelt is felt here to recognize in his latest speech the urgent need for passing to the offensive in Europe. At the same time, he made no specific statement to clear up misgivings about the progress of the North African campaign which are beginning to be voiced here.

Such restrained and shrewd commentators as Strategicus in the Weekly Spectator rejects talk about bad weather in North Africa as an excuse. Questions are being asked both in print and conversation here, such as, "Is some behind-scene cause applying a brake on Allied action in North Africa?"

Rigorous censorship of news from Tunisia is condemned by some commentators here.

The News Chronicle political columnist, A. J. Cummings, writes today, "Pertinent questions are being asked in Russia about the progress of the Allied campaign in Tunis." He asks whether the United Nations command under Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is satisfactory. If not, he says, it must be changed without delay.

U. S. Prerogative

When the British Parliament reassembles, it is recognized that Prime Minister Winston Churchill may be required to give some realistic information on this theater of war. It is seen here as evident that in North Africa, the United States has been given both military and political initiative. But this is seen as no reason for the British Government to surrender its responsibilities for its own immense commitments in men and material in that region.

Of special importance, in the opinion of responsible persons here in touch with Russian sources, is the political necessity of a second front in Europe.

The Socialist Daily Herald applauds President Roosevelt's courageous speech in the face of an isolationist renaissance. The Herald does not doubt American determination to win the war, but asks, "Which war?" The Herald contends, "The conception of the war as a world struggle between democracy and dictatorship is not by any means unanimously accepted in the United States."

British Aid

What can Britain do about the political situation in the United States in the next few critical months?

The Herald says, "British opinion cannot help Roosevelt—and humanity—by lecturing his opponents. It is by example, not by exhortation, that we shall do good. Let us show that we in Britain are actively planning a future wherein we seek nothing more than equal partnership with all states and races. Let us prove we have renounced our own isolatonism, our antique imperialistic pride. Let us make clear we wish to enter on peace as a collaborator, not as a competitor."

The Conservative Daily Telegraph also denounces isolationist and disintegrating forces which may seek to arraign themselves against the President. Should they succeed, declares the Telegraph, "they will fly in the face of desires and due of fighting men."

It would indeed be sacrilegious, contends this stanchest of British Tory newspapers, "if nothing better came out of sacrifices of this war than international bickerings, bursting booms of slipshod organization, and armament races."

Berlin Reaction

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Transocean Radio dispatches purporting to give Berlin reaction to President Roosevelt's message to Congress hammered away at four propaganda points today.

Transmissions recorded by the Federal Communications Commissions presented these as follows:

"1. That the Roosevelt message was designed to offset 'doubts' of Americans who want to know why the President 'has driven' the United States into the war.

"2. That the production figures cited by the President are 'fantastic.'

"3. That the United States is beset with 'corruption.'

"4. That Anglo-American air attacks on Germany will be answered by 'far more powerful German air attacks on England.'"

Roosevelt to Offer Wider Program of Social Security

Continued from Page 1

vivors' insurance to about 25,000,000 more persons; extension for the duration of benefit payments of unemployment insurance; a hospitalization program; insurance protection against temporary and permanent disability, and reduction of the retirement age for insured women workers from 65 to 60 years.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, legislative author of the present Social Security Act and the National Labor Relations Act, is apparently going to father the new bill with the co-operation of the Administration. He announced today that he would introduce the measure shortly and praised the President for having again shown "the practical realism, humanity and vision that give him unrivaled leadership among the world's statesmen.

He declared that the two main tasks before Congress in helping to win the peace are:

"First, to plan now, in co-operation with the executive and far-sighted representatives of the public, for full employment of our people and full use of America's great resources in the postwar world.

"Secondly, to put into legislation now a broad extension and expansion of our social security program to meet postwar needs, especially the social security rights of the men and women in the armed forces."

"I propose," he added, "to introduce promptly legislation to provide the basis of public discussion and congressional action on these main issues."

Details of the legislation he has in mind were withheld.

Congressional leaders, following the delivery of the President's message with its accent on social security, announced their intention of setting up a super-investigating committee of the House and Senate to deal with the subject.

Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt stressed today that he had gone as far as he intended to at the moment.

In other fields the press conference developed a variety of oddments.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether in his state of the union message yesterday he meant to convey the possibility that the war would end in 1944.

The question referred to the portion of the message in which it was "within the realm of possibility" that the seventy-eighth Congress might have "the historic privilege of helping greatly to save the world from future fear."

The President said that he was expressing a hope and that he was disinclined to define his use of the word "possibility" beyond that.

When he was asked for comment on congressional discussion of some form of pay-as-you-go income tax plan, the President said he thought all favor getting on a pay-as-we-go basis, particularly to avoid the difficulties of accumulating money through a year to pay taxes on income being earned at the same time.

The real problem, he said, in changing over to such a basis is deciding whether to omit entirely the payment of a certain portion of the present taxes owed the Government.

To forgive a portion of the taxes owed on the 1942 income, he contended, would result in an ultimate loss to the Treasury.

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Byrd's Criticism of NYA: Stations Exceed Trainees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia charged today that the National Youth Administration in some states had more work training stations than trainees, and confronted the NYA Director, Aubrey Williams, with specific examples.

In fact, Senator Byrd said at a hearing of the Joint Congressional Economy Committee, he heads, Budget Bureau figures show that 55,000 NYA work stations have been established, in comparison with the 53,000 trainees which Mr. Williams said were taking work courses last October.

Mr. Williams replied that only about 38,000 of the stations were in active use, however, because of NYA's sharply reduced appropriation.

Senator Byrd contended that NYA was not essential at this time but Mr. Williams argued that the current fiscal year appropriation of $50,000,000 should be increased and the law liberalized to permit greater use of NYA facilities. The appropriation for last fiscal year was $160,000,000.

In Iowa, Senator Byrd said, the Budget Bureau reported there were 1,085 NYA work stations and only 809 trainees. Statistics for other States included Delaware, 24 and 16; Rhode Island, 50 and 16; Maryland, 487 and 405; Wisconsin, 2,786 and 1,826; Kansas, 695 and 560; Wyoming, 190 and 64; California, 628 and534; Oregon, 162 and 86, and Washington State 211 and 158.

M. Williams told the committee that he was familiar with all the arguments against his agency, including the one that it was depression-born and was not needed now. He said public schools were the product of depressions, too, and counseled against condemning NYA because of the circumstances under which it was established.

"During the last decade it has taken a war or preparations for a war to bring full employment to all civilized nations of the world," he said, expressing the belief that widespread unemployment may recur at the end of the present conflict unless provisions are made now.

Opportunities for employment for young people have declined steadily for the past 50 years, Mr. Williams said. Senator Byrd asked if that wasn't because more of them were going to high schools and colleges. Mr. Williams replied that of 10,000,000 boys and girls of high school age more than 3,000,000 were not in school, and declared the reason that 90 per cent of them were not was because their families couldn't afford to send them.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D. of North Carolina) commented that he thought most youngsters who did not go to school stayed away because they would rather work, or simply didn't want to go.

Senator Byrd told Mr. Williams htat he was trying to justify continued appropriations for his agency on conditions which do not exist today. Mr. Williams rejoined that the conditions were likely to recur after the war.

U. S. O. Entertainment Oases Will Bloom in North Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The United Service Organizations, builder of oases of rest and recreation for America's fighting men and war workers, is today expanding its work far beyond any similiar activity in World War I, with increased service to offshore bases, dispatch of entertainment units overseas and development of programs for upbuilding community friendliness to war-plant employees.

Now serving 11,000,000 men and women monthly in the armed forces alone, the U. S. O. is maintaining nearly 1,500 service clubs, lounges and entertainment centers in the continental United States and 88 in offshore bases, its programs sparked by the free-of-charge efforts of more than 600,000 volunteers together with 2,100 professionals, a survey here shows.

"It's a real example of the democracy for which our men are fighting," Ray Johns, Director of Field Operations, declared. "Never before has any group had the audacity or the naivete to attempt what the six agencies in the U. S. O. have accomplished."

A new branch, the "U. S. O.-Camp Shows-European Theater of Operations," is preparing to set up a base of operations in Britain, from which the U. S. O., in cooperation with the Special Service Division of the Army, will send entertainment units to North Africa, or whatever destination is next for Uncle Sam's globe-traveling fighters.

A "talent pool" of entertainers and musicians will go shortly to Britain, sufficient to provide several traveling shows which will take "American-made" fun and amusement to Yankee soldiers in the European theater. Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair are now completing a tour of American camps in Britain.

Comprising the greatest single "live-talent" enterprise in the history of the American theater, the U. S. O.-Camp Shows, made up of the whole entertainment industry, also maintains permanent offshore service in the Hawaiian Islands and nearer bases. To the present time, 27 different shows have carried moviedom stars and stage celebrities, "hoofers" and singers to unnamed offshore bases.

Giving increased attention to war workers, the U. S. O., in co-operation with the Safety and Security Division of the War Department's Ordnance section, is devising new methods of arousing community support for better recreational resources for war-factory employees, both men and women.

A series of Citizens War Rallies, aimed at building friendliness and opening the way for better recreational facilities in crowded defense towns, will be held in war industry areas, the first at Knox, Ind., Jan. 12, and the second at Ravenna, Ohio, Feb. 2.

"It has been demonstrated that there is a direct relation between war production and recreation, and the attitude of local communities toward war workers," Mrs. Pearl C. Blough, U. S. O. Secretary for Women and Girls, declared. "This is especially true of women and girls who are working in munitions plants. It is apparent that the production of these women workers as well as their safety is controlled to considerable degree by their opportunities for comfortable and happy life in their off-duty hours.

"Too frequently the community itself has not fully recognized that it has a responsibility to the national war effort for doing all in its power to maintain the morale and efficiency of the war workers who have come to live locally."

Move Started for Lend-Lease Inquiry; Mrs. Hopkins: Emerald Story 'Baloney'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—A formal Senate move to investigate the Lend-Lease Administration which Harry Hopkins heads, was launched yesterday and at the same time the Republican leader, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of the House said he soon expected a request to be made for an inquiry into Mr. Hopkins' public and private activities.

Even before Senator Hugh A. Butler (R) of Nebraska introduced his resolution to probe lend-lease activities, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early had suggested at the White House that those who proposed an investigation of the private and personal life of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins "should, as a matter of simple justice, make sure that the gossip they are spreading is based on something more substantial than . . . malicious rumors."

Mr. Martin said he did not know who would ask for the investigation he mentioned, but had no doubt it would be requested, and added he was not at liberty to disclose the nature of the activities that would be questioned.

Senator Butler, in connection with his resolution, said he was "in sympathy with a lend-lease program, for there is an inherent obligation upon Allies to aid each other."

Earlier in the week Senator Butler issued a statement saying "it is a question of administration and not of policy.

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President's Burma Road Data Points Up Strategy

Allies objective is Rangoon rather than opening of road now less vital as supply route.

By H. G. Quartich Wales
Former Adviser on Southeastern Asia to the British General Staff in India and Malaya.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's disclosure in his Jan. 7 message to Congress that as "much lend-lease material" is being flown to China as ever traversed the Burma Road throws an interesting light on the probable grand strategy behind the British drive into Eastern Burma.

The objective of the United Nations forces in the Burmese theater is not the recapture or, rather, the reopening of the Burma Road, but the capture of Rangoon with its consequent cutting of Japanese supply lines from Indo-China and then a combined British-Chinese pincers movement that will squeeze the Japanese forces in the center of Burma.

The preliminary British step, already taken, of driving down the Arakan coastal strip toward the port of Akyab strongly indicates that Rangoon is the principal goal.

There is no likelihood of the Allies contemplating an attack into Central Burma across the jungle-clad mountain ranges that form an almost impenetrable barrier on the long land frontier extending from Assam to Chittagong. Even the Japanese have shied at attempting to infiltrate into Assam, and they probably decided long ago that any invasion of Bengal that they might ventually undertake would have to be at least a partly naval operation. They knew, moreover, that this would have to wait until such time as they had secured naval supremacy in the Southwestern Pacific.

When Time Is Ripe

Now they have failed in that and it is a question as to when the United Nations feel the time is ripe for them to take the initiative with naval operations aimed against Rangoon, the key to the invasion of Burma.

The difficulty that would have loomed so large prior to the recent naval battles, in the Southwest Pacific, of affording adequate anti-submarine support to any expedition designed to land troops in the Irrawaddy Delta, can perhaps now be discounted. If such an expedition is in fact projected, the first thing to do will be to secure bases from which our greatly strengthened air power may make its superiority felt over anything that the Japanese can muster.

Thus, the recapture of Akyab is a first essential, and it would probably be equally valuable if the Andaman Islands, which have been recently bombed by the British, could be recaptured simultaneously. The preparatory softening up of Rangoon and Bassein, the other port in the delta, could then be undertaken on a devastating scale as a preliminary to the arrival under a strong aerial umbrella of the main expedition.

Japanese Grip in Akyab

Knowing its significance, the Japanese will be loath to lose Akyab. They may also be expected to continue to bomb Calcutta repeatedly since that is where the main seaborne expedition must be prepared. The British advance down the Arakan coastal strip is likely to be limited to what is necessary to take and hold Akyab. To push beyond it would bring them to the Arakan Yoma range, which comes down almost to the sea.

Yet since the coastal region is very much broken with unbridged water courses and movement is hampered by mangrove jungles there will certainly be every opportunity for the Allied forces to put their ability at jungle warfare to the test. During the rains Arakan is quite the most unpleasant district in all Burma, but if successful the whole campaign should be over before the monsoon breaks in May.

From now on the rice fields of the Irrawaddy Delta and Central Burma will be baked hard, ideal for mechanized warfare. It is here that the armored units largely supplied from the United States may prove a deciding factor in the battle for Burma that is likely to be fought here.

Supplies Through Rangoon

Once Rangoon and the railroads running north from there are in Allied hands, there would be little hope for the Japanese in Burma, for most of the supplies coming in overland from Thailand must pass through Rangoon, which is now linked by a highway passing through the mountains to the Northern Thailand railroad.

It is perhaps the very realization of what their decreased naval strength implies that is forcing the Japanese to turn their land forces against Western China in the hope of preventing the Chinese from co-operating effectively with their allies during the coming critical period.

At present there are indications that the Japanese are developing an offensive into Yunnan Province, based on Tengyueh to the west of the Salween gorge, and in attempting to cross it they will evidently seek to outflank the Chinese who are doggedly holding the Burma Road against Japanese troops attacking northward from the Shan States. Their ultimate objective is Kunming, the capture of which would be extremely serious for China since it is a vital refuelling station on the United Nations air supply route to China. The operation of this route incidentally is being carried out under greatly increased risk during the prevailing fine weather owing to the establishment of "ghost" enemy fighter bases in the jungles of Burma's northern trip.

Terrain Chief Obstacle

Yet in this Yunnan offensive, forced upon the enemy at an inconvenient juncture, the Japanese are faced by many severe obstacles, of which the chief is the nature of the terrain.

Once more they find themselves obliged to undertake the passage of mountain ranges running across their lines of communication, although here on an even more forbidding scale than previously, for the whole of Yunnan is slashed by gorges and deep ravines. Even with the Salween behind them they would be obliged to repeat the process by crossing the hardly less formidable upper Mekong.

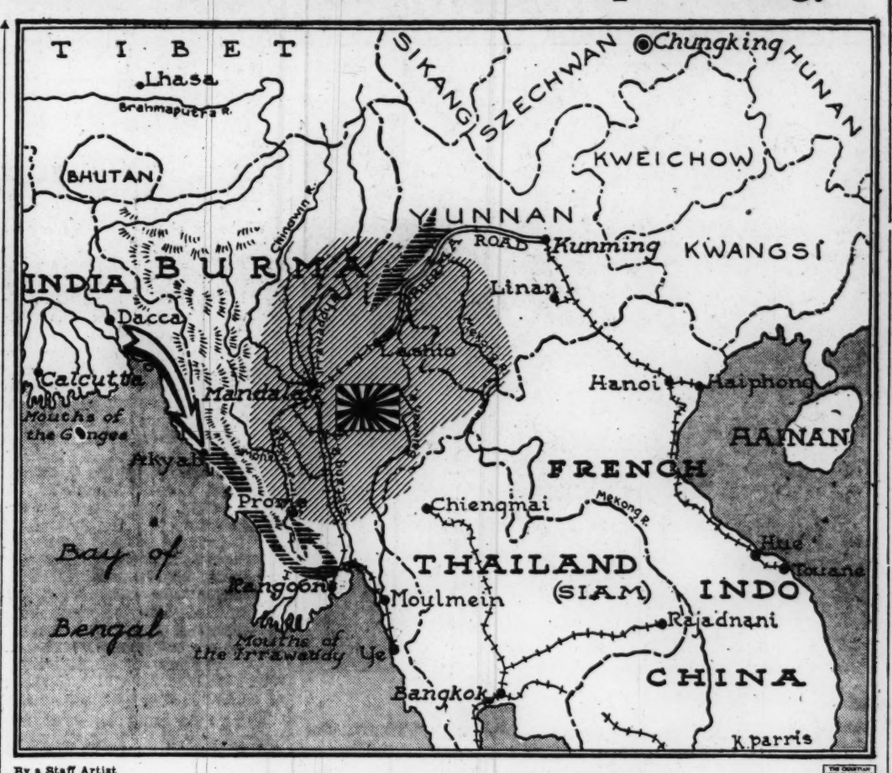
Moreover, although the Chinese are at present compelled to hold their land position alone they are receiving constant air support in the bombing by American and British air forces of such vital bases as Mandalay, Bhamo, Myitkyina and communications throughout Burma.

Thus the preliminary stages of a campaign of wide significance and far-reaching importance for the outcome of the war in Asia are now opening in Burma and Western China. It is a question of a race between a Japanese effort to eliminate China so that they can bring the bulk of their forces to defend Central and Western Burma, and the British who, already beginning to strike from India, will increase their efforts to divert the Japanese strength from the Chinese and bring the enemy to action.

Danger to Japanese

Should the Japanese fail to achieve quick success in Yunnan, their available troops for Burma [at present they have not more than 200,000 in all Southeastern Asia] will be in danger of being crushed as aforementioned, in a vise between the United Nations offensive in the Irrawaddy Delta and the Chinese who, if they stand firm now, will eventually take the offensive.

Not only would this result in the reopening of land communications with China, probably on a much improved scale, but the stage would be set for a real front in Asia designed to crack the fortress that Japan is attempting to consolidate in Southeastern Asia and North China.



By a Staff Artist

Allies' Aims Against Japanese in Burma

How the British and Chinese envisage a "squeeze operation" against main Japanese forces in Burma. White arrow shows position of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's army driving on Akyab. Shaded arrows indicate how General Wavell is believed planning to press on to Rangoon and then swing northward in the Irrawaddy Valley while the Chinese push down from Yunnan Province.

Cameramen on U-Boat Film Sinking Victim

By the Associated Press

Miami, Fla., Jan. 8

A squad of trained cameramen on a submarine deck took hundreds of feet of motion pictures of a ship sinking in the Indian Ocean, a boatswain from the ship said here.

The boatswain said the submarine surfaced and the cameramen ground away while the German captain directed the lifeboats.

The vessel, a medium-sized merchantman flying the United States flag, went down in 16 minutes. One man was killed in the explosion, one was fatally injured, and 49 others reached land the following day.

Maximum Loadings Required in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 8 (CP)—Maximum loading of freight cars has been made compulsory under an order by Transport Controller T. C. Lockwood, published in the Canada Gazette.

With a few limited exceptions, no railway will be allowed after Jan. 18 to accept any carload freight anywhere in Canada, except in the Yukon Territory, unless the car is loaded to maximum capacity.

It is expected, officials here said, that the order will result in a number of firms—particularly retailers—pooling shipments with other firms in order to fill cars and speed deliveries.

Exemptions include shipments by or to the armed forces of Canada or allied countries and shipments of large commodities under Government restrictions which preclude large loadings.

Giraud Changed View on War While Prisoner in Germany

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle was reported reliably today to have sent a third message to Gen. Henri Giraud in French North Africa stressing the importance of an early meeting.

General Giraud, in reply to the first two communications from the Free French leader in London, was said to have agreed to the suggestion of a meeting, but specified no date.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud disclosed yesterday that the Germans—from whom he escaped—regarded him as "Enemy No. 1," and had shot one of his young relatives in France because a German non-commissioned officer had been attacked in a theater, the Dakar Radio declared in a brodacast heard by CBS.

The radiocast also reported the French High Commander had said he was certain that "Germany is defeated," but that the fight "will be hard, very hard."

General Giraud was quoted as saying he had good reason for being so sure of a German defeat.

"I was a prisoner in Germany," he said, "a prisoner visited by high officers and Army generals because I had the honor of being considered by them Enemy No. 1.

"Through these contacts, I could observe closely the decline of German might, a formidable might at the time when it defeated us, but which in 1942 already showed clear signs of exhaustion. I had until then believed in a German victory and now I am sure of the contrary.

"Germany today has had 2,500,000 of its men killed. . . . However, I will not lull you into blissful optimism. I am sure of victory but I am also sure that the fight will be hard, very hard. The German Army today is very strong and Germany's internal structure is undoubtedly much stronger than in 1918. Let us not fancy that we will march into Paris tomorrow.

"I am not a political man," the General continued. "I know only that I want one thing—one thing alone. Chase the Germans out of France and restore France to itself. For this, I want the union of all Frenchmen. We have one program alone ahead of us: Liberate our fatherland; avenge the infamous treatment inflicted by the Germans on the French people."

Military Study

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—An official announcement from Algiers Jan. 7 said Gen. Henri Honore Giraud had gone to Dakar to "study civilian and military problems" and to confer with Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson of French West Africa.

It is reported that one of the main topics of these discussions will be use of the French warships at Dakar by the Allied navies against the Axis.

Meanwhile, General Giraud is reported to have agreed "in principle" to meet Gen. Charles de Gaulle on French soil, and a union of the respective armed forces drew nearer realization with the steady advance of a Fighting French column through Southern Libya.

There still seems to be disagreement on a time for the meeting, but belief is expressed the French High Commissioner and Fighting French leader are nearer coming to terms than ever before.

General Giraud was reported to have asked that the proposed conference be delayed until the end of January for "various reasons," but that General de Gaulle in reply had repeated that the situation within France "admitted of no delay."

It was believed in some quarters here that General Giraud had requested delay only because of the confused military and political situation in North Africa and that he might think some clarification would exist in the latter part of the month.

Gen. Georges Catroux, Fighting French High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon, arrived here Jan. 7 to confer with Gen. Charles de Gaulle and other Fighting French leaders. It was the second time in two months he has come to London from the Middle East.

Maniu Seized in Putsch Plot

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 8 (AP)—Juliu Maniu, peasant leader who led agitation in Rumania 10 months ago for withdrawal of that country from the Axis, was among 4,000 persons arrested in a new purge of the old Iron Guard after an attempted Christmas Eve putsch, it was reported from Budapest.

Eighty persons have been executed already, it was said.

The wife of Horia Sima, himself caught in Italy while attempting to return to Rumania from Germany to lead the revolt, also was taken into custody. Sima is the Rumanian Iron Guard leader and former Cabinet member.

Plans for the putsch were said to have been laid on a wide base and called for the ouster of Marshal Ion Antonescu, head of the Government.

The Iron Guard participants had planned, private foreign advices said, to capitalize on the general sentiments against the war on Russia to gain support for the Government they hoped to form.

The police discovered the plot. The Rumanian and German military, civilian and Gestapo police restored the rigid controls which had been relaxed in recent months. Railways, highways, and frontiers were closely guarded.

Automobiles were stopped and the occupants were required to produce identification papers. Even pedestrians on Bucharest streets were halted. Cafes and amusement places were put under an 11 o'clock curfew, after which all persons were forbidden to be on the streets.

The arrests were carried out in Bucharest, Ploesti and other towns.

A number of engineers of the Malaxa industrial works were among those seized. The factory formerly was widely known as Iron Guard headquarters.

Nikola Tesla

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Nikola Tesla, who passed on here yesterday was an electrical inventor noted for his development of systems of alternating current power transmission and distribution of electrical energy.

He was born a Serb in Smiljan, Lika, Bosnia, then within the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and began his career in Budapest in 1881 when he invented a telephone repeater. Since 1884 he had lived in this country, where he became a United States citizen.

Among the inventions credited to Mr. Tesla was a system of arc lighting, the Tesla motor, a system of alternating current power transmission, a system of electrical conversion and distribution of oscillatory discharges, the Tesla coil or transformer, and generators of high frequency currents. He conducted researches and discoveries in radiations, material streams and emanations.

He got his early schooling at Polytechnic Institute in Gratz and at University of Prague. In after years such institutions as Yale, Columbia, and Vienna Polytechnic loaded him with honorary degrees.

For a time he worked at Orange, N. J., with Thomas A. Edison, designing motors and generators. He described Edison as "by far the most successful and probably the last exponent of the purely empirical method of investigation."

He soon went into research in his own establishment, and sent forth a stream of inventions.

The principle of the rotary magnetic field embodied in the apparatus used to transmit power from Niagara Falls, was his invention. This fulfilled a boyhood dream. As he once told the story:

"When I was about nine years old I used to construct little water turbines in the streams that rushed down the mountains near my home. On one occasion I told my uncle, a metropolitan of the Greek (Orthodox) Church, that some day I would put a water wheel in Niagara Falls, about which I had read. So, in 1895, when I saw my turbines in action at Niagara Falls, I realized my boyhood dream."

U. S. and British Airmen Teaming Up in Tunisia

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in Tunisia

AN ADVANCED AIRFIELD IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 8—Americans who had never fired a shot in combat until they came here, have been carrying out daily sweeps over British First Army battle areas.

Sometimes they have been flying over the approaches to Bizerte and Tunis, they have escorted photographers, reconnaissance planes, and Hurricane fighter bombers, and they have done shipping convoy duties as well as harbor and airfield defensive patrols.

Their operations have been divided into three phases. The first was when the pilots were kept at full tension, living under the roughest conditions on a poorly equipped airfield, and doing servicing, refuelling and reloading jobs before their own American ground crews arrived.

Change in Luftwaffe

The second phase was when the bad weather that immobilized tanks at the front restricted flying, and the Germans were very quiet while reinforcing Tunisian air strength.

The third phase was when strengthened Axis formations suddenly struck with many more planes than before and it became clear that the inexperienced Luftwaffe pilots who had been met with earlier had been replaced by seasoned skillful airmen.

American airmen are being initiated into British rations which are one of Lord Woolton's most versatile performances.

The rations come in packing cases that, with some ingenuity on the part of the cooks, provide 14 men with varied meals for one day, one man with varied meals for 14 days, or any other proportionate multiplication or division. Americans say they like them at least as well as American rations.

First Work in Combat

The close collaboration and friendship between British and American airmen in this wing offer an outstanding example of good will and mutual help under which many difficulties have been adjusted.

One American Spitfire squadron destroyed 11 Axis aircraft, probably shot down three more, and damaged at least 12 others. It lost only three men. This was told to me by the leader, Maj. James Coward.

The squadron—the only American airmen to have flown short-range fighters in combat here to date—has formed a part of the advanced RAF wing. The Americans have been using British Spitfires with United States markings. They have operated under RAF orders, though internal administration has been controlled by their own executive officer.

"Our total was officially listed as 10½ certainties," Major Coward said, "but now the claim is uut in for a Focke-Wulf 190 that Lieut. William Beard of Lubbock, Texas, engaged with in a big raid here. Lieutenant Beard wasn't sure what happened so reported that he had only damaged the enemy. But Capt. Arnold Vinson, who also was flying at the time, saw a Nazi plane go all the way down and nobody besides Lieutenant Beard claims to have had anything to do with this."

Captain Vinson is the squadron's top scorer—3½ Axis planes.

Promotion on the Field

Major Coward was the first American airman to be promoted on the field in the forward areas of this campaign. He took over the squadron as Captain on Oct. 1 in Britain and arrived at Oran in North Africa, providing an escort for Maj. Gen. James Doolittle and other high-ranking Allied officers.

The squadron arrived here at 10:30 on the morning of Nov. 28. The airfield had been captured by British Commandos and by 12:30 on the same day the squadron went out on its first sweep. In between they had their first experience with Nazi dive-bombing.

"We were strapped in cockpits ready to takeoff," Major Coward said, "and it was a very unpleasant sensation as the bombers swooped down."

Seasoned RAF Pilots

On the second sweep the Americans shot down two Messerschmitt 109s, the first falling to Major Coward.

Major Coward and his boys say that it has been a great experience to fly here as an integral part of the RAF. British airmen here are the pick of the RAF's most accomplished seasoned pilots, and, as Major Coward put it, "they know every move in the game—not only our game but the Jerrys as well."

Americans have flown according to British conceptions of sky tactics formed as a result of the RAF's three years of fighting in this war. In particular they have admired the co-ordination of the operational plans, close teamwork, and individual handling of planes that are the fruit of this long campaigning.

Unrestricted Sending of Packages To Soldiers Overseas to End on Jan. 15

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Announcing new Army postal regulations drastically restricting the shipment of packages to soldiers overseas, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today: "I seem to have been a better promoter than I expected when I urged people to write to the soldiers."

Because of the enormous amount of space used to transport packages, Mr. Stimson said the Army has ruled that beginning Jan. 15, no package may be sent to a soldier overseas unless it contains an article which has been requested by the soldier, and the request has been approved by his commanding officer.

The post office, he said, will not accept a package unless the written request, bearing the commanding officer's approval, is presented. Even such packages will be limited to five pounds, and may not be more than 15 inches in length. Magazines and newspapers may be mailed only by the publisher, and only if the soldier is a subscriber.

Letters from the soldiers' families and personal friends have been welcome, Mr. Stimson said, and "will continue to be welcomed by the Army."

The new regulations, however, were adopted when a survey disclosed that mail sent overseas in November used cargo space equivalent to the total capacity of three 11,000-ton liberty ships.

In other reports on Army activities, Mr. Stimson said:

About one third of the officers of the Army have won their commissions from the ranks by way of officer candidate schools. Almost half the total officer strength came from the National Guard and the organized reserves, and the remainder are regular Army officers and those appointed direct from civil life because of special skills.

Hugh Taylor Birch

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—Hugh Taylor Birch, who passed on here yesterday, was donor of a $1,000,000 park site to the State.

The retired general counsel for the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Birch once owned all the site of Fort Lauderdale Beach and last March gave the State of Florida a mile-long strip of 243 acres. He had spent $100,000 on it before its dedication to public use.

His gift, for which he was paid one silver dollar, was termed by Gov. Spessard L. Holland one of the most unselfish ever offered the State. It included his $30,000 residence and an $8,000 servants' quarters and garage.

Mr. Birch came here in 1894 from Ohio. He formerly owned a home at Yellow Springs, Ohio, which he donated to Antioch College.

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THE NEW HAVEN R. R.

'One of Our Aircraft Is Missing'—Violin Recital—Stage and Screen

Korda Film At Paramount And Fenway

A first-rate thriller about how the grounded crew of a British bomber manage to make their way back through the Netherlands to England has reached the screen at the Paramount and Fenway under the title of "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing." The name itself suggests English rather than American preparation. So it is not surprising to find the film issued under the name of Alexander Korda with a cast composed of such able British players as Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams, Pamela Brown, and Googie Withers. Michael Powell, who has been associated with other British productions, is both director and producer. The Royal Air Force and Air Ministry are credited with assistance, and so is the Netherlands Government in London.

The film is at its best in the acting, in the dramatic quality of much of its photography, and in the suggestion which it provides of the workings of the underground movement in the Netherlands. The narrative holds attention throughout and builds up a growing sense of suspense as the story progresses. It benefits, too, from touches of the British humor of understatement. But some of the episodes tend to be vague. There are moments when the spectator is not quite certain what is taking place. And the combination of English accents with passages of Dutch dialogue add in some places to the lack of clarity. The accomplishments of the film, however, far outweigh its shortcomings.

The story opens with a view of a British bomber flying through the night without a crew and crashing into an electric power line. A cut-back explains the situation, shows the bomber starting on a raid over Germany, describes the progress of that raid, indicates how the plane became disabled, and shows the crew bailing out over the Netherlands. Almost immediately the men establish contact with people of the country friendly to the United Nations. By one ruse after another they are smuggled across the country until they reach the sea.

Some of the detail is excellent. In disguise they attend a church service and are almost discovered until an alert organist routs inquisitive Nazis with satirical touches of music. They become spectators at a football game where officious Germans again are confounded, this time by the too zealous response of the Netherlanders to Nazi orders. Phonograph records of the Netherlands national anthem, presented to unsuspecting German soldiers, upset Nazi pleas for hospitality and help to prevent detection of the fugitives. A British air raid aids in their escape.

So it goes through one episode after another. The players lend plausibility to the tale. There is a varied quality to the acting which adds to its effectiveness. Miss Withers and Miss Brown in particular are excellent as two women of the Netherlands who help the men on their way. Mr. Tearle as the senior aviator, Huge Burden as a modest commander, Bernard Miles as a Yorkshire flier, Mr. Portman and Hugh Williams as members of the crew all do their roles with skill. And there are able supporting performances by those cast as friendly people of the Netherlands.

The second feature is "Over My Dead Body," a mystery farce about a writer of detective fiction who concocts a scheme for his own benefit and finds himself accused of murder. Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes, and Reginald Denny are among the principal players.

E. F. M.

© Vitagraph by Schuyler Crail

Detail From the Screen Version of 'Mission to Moscow'

Walter Huston, Ann Harding, Eleanor Parker, and Minor Watson in a scene from the Warner film now in production.

Filming Ambassador's Story

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Most fiction must be considered pale compared with the narrative now being dramatized on the Warner Brothers stages. This is former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' "Mission to Moscow," which the studio is filming just as it is set down in the book. Mr. Davies, incidentally, has supervised the production very closely. Quasi-documentary in method, the film is a long, exciting, factual story of dramatic happenings.

No concessions are made to Hollywood story-telling except in one detail, and that one factual. No story of modern Russia, the studio felt, could be told without going back to the session of the League of Nations where Haile Selassie pleaded for intervention to save his country. Russia's warning then that failure to restrain Italy would mean the collapse of collective security and a world war was too prophetic, it was felt, to pass up. The picture will show this, and then, after the walk-out scene staged by the Germans, Italians, and Japanese, go on to the present story. The first reel or so will be in the nature of a prologue.

One other liberty is being taken. The Radek, Bukharin, and Tukachevsky trials are all reproduced as one trial, with actual transcripts from all three quoted.

The story ends with the battle of Stalingrad. The book ended with Mr. Davies' report to the President and Mr. Hull.

Mr. Davies feels that in the filming of the trials he is having the experience of living over in minute detail the most important happening in his life. Mr. Davies took great interest in the trials, and commented that Mr. Vyshinsky, the prosecutor, once said, "We cannot go on yet—Mr. Davies is not here!"

Mr. Davies subscribes to the belief that the trials were genuine, and that the accused were guilty of the crimes they said they committed. He does not attempt to explain the extraordinary fervor of the prisoners other than to say that it was peculiarly Russian and peculiarly Bolshevik.

There are probably more famous living men in this picture than in any other ever made. Roosevelt, Hull, Churchill, Litvinoff, Molotov, Stalin, Ribbentrop, Laval, Kalinin, dozens of others, not to exclude Mr. Davies—as impersonated by Walter Huston—go through the scenes saying the things they said either in the presense of, or to the knowledge of, the former ambassador.

Ann Harding plays the role of Mrs. Marjorie Post Davies, and Eleanor Parker will be in the part of Mr. Davies' daughter, E. K.—Helen Knight Davies. Richard Travis, Oscar Homolka, Barbara Everest, Sam Goldenberg, Henry Daniell, Alex Chirva, Vladimir Sokolov, Konstantin Shayne, David Hoffman, and Victor Francen have important roles.

'Moscow Strikes Back' Again

"Moscow Strikes Back," the Soviet documentary film on the Russian counter-offensive last winter, which was the choice of the New York movie critics as the best war fact film of 1942, has been brought back to Boston for a second engagement, this time at the Fine Arts.

Though it is not a long film—it runs for only an hour—it has a powerful impact, partly because of the skill with which it has been photographed and edited, partly because of the violent nature of the events which it records, and in considerable measure because of the general interest in the conflict in Russia.

The skill with which the film has been prepared is to be noted in the mingling of lighter material with the grimness of totalitarian war. There isn't much of gaiety. Chiefly it is to be found at the beginning in the camera record of an athletic festival in 1939 in Moscow. Here and there through the rest of the picture smiling faces are to be seen. They help to emphasize by contrast the bitterness of the fighting and the evidence of destruction and cruelty left behind by the retreating Nazis.

The technical expertness of the film is further apparent in the nature of the photography. Some of the sequences seem to take the spectator right up behind the front. By suggestion they convey the feeling of wintry cold. Through expressions on the faces of the people they bring to audiences a sense of the determination of the Red Army and the residents of Moscow that the Soviet capital should not fall.

In rapid summary the camera records the heroic defense of the city and the counter-offensive which swept the invaders back through village after village. It is not a pretty picture, for war is not a pretty subject, but it is one that is not easy to forget.

E. F. M.

Ketti Frings has returned to Hollywood after several months in the East with her first play, "Mr. Sycamore," and has reported to Hunt Stromberg studio to begin writing the screenplay for "Dishonored Lady," based on the play by Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon in which Katharine Cornell appeared.

Copper Show at State

A "Copper Scrap" show will be held at the State Theater Saturday morning, Jan. 16.

The program, which will run for two hours, will include Pete Smith's "Aero-Nutics"; an Our Gang comedy; "Melodies Old and New"; "West Point on the Hudson"; "The Battle"; the two-reel Technicolor "The Flag Speaks"; two cartoons, "Little Cesario" and "The Blitz Wolf"; a Passing Parade short, "Hobbies"; a U. S. Defense reel, "What Price Victory," and several other comedies. Louis Weir will present a medley of patriotic melodies on the organ. The gross receipts will be converted into cash and turned over to the Lieutenant McAuley American Legion Post for charity. The doors will open at 9 a. m. and the show will start at 9:15 a. m.

Miss Travers Acclaimed At Jordan Hall

Wizardry characterized the performance of the youthful Patricia Travers when pursuing her designs as violin recitalist in Jordan Hall last evening, attended by Walter Robert at the piano. The wonder-working came to forcible evidence in her playing of the Concerto No. 2 in B minor of the early nineteenth-century Italian master of the bow, Paganini; and most of all in the opening movement, Allegretto Maestoso, which in Miss Travers' book carries an elaborate modern cadenza by the American composer, Vittorio Giannini.

No escape, audiences have another aspirant to high concert honors to exercise esthetic fancy and judgment upon and to bring around to right views. But whatever eventuates from contact of artist and listeners, Miss Travers is likely to remain a startling executant. Nor do her technical powers seem to be the glittering kind that tarnish with time. They have a quality of brilliance that promises to last.

But all the same she is far from being a complete violinist. Indeed, she is a very beginner, notwithstanding her mastery of mechanism. That, too, may be her good fortune. There was a lad suddenly appearing some years ago who played the Beethoven Violin Concerto with the perfection of an old hand. He had every tradition about the work and his presentation could not be surpassed. But the interpretation was of his teachers rather than of himself. When he matured, he had to quit the platform for a term in order to bring his music under his own control.

Miss Travers, by contrast, has no predisposing influences of the studio to rid herself of. She has learned how to play the violin. Now she can go ahead and make it talk. She has even at this early moment a touch of eloquence in her performance of Bach (Concerto in E major, No. 2); but she certainly misses it plenty in a work like the "Poème" of Chausson. What an outlook, though, for the public! Here is someone who may yet instil fresh vitality into that time-worn recital item.

Deft execution lends itself, by frequent enough proof, to expression of the comic; and Miss Travers knows just how far to go in that direction. She made an easy hit, accordingly, in Bennett's "Hexapoda" Suite. Amusing in the episode of Betty and Harold Close Their Eyes, when she took from the pocket of her belt the little contrivance that fits on the bridge of the violin and subdues its tone. Much could be remarked upon the tone of the young artist; but it can wait until the next visit, when she has made the sonorities of her instrument serve the deeper purposes of communication.

W. P. T.

John Alfred Piver

Yehudi Menuhin

Artist for next Wednesday's Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler

Theaters Unaffected By Curb on Fuel Oil

The OPA order to reduce the amount of fuel oil consumed by theaters and other establishments does not affect Boston's seven legitimate theaters, all of which are heated by coal, according to a spokesman for the managements. The current stage attractions, including "Three Curtains" at the Majestic, "Tobacco Road" at the Colonial, and "Spring Again" at the Plymouth, are continuing.

The outlawing of pleasure driving is not expected to keep theatergoers at home, as all downtown theaters are easily accessible by subway.

Similarly, the intown motion picture houses, which are heated either by Edison steam or by their own coal-burning plants, will be unaffected.

Erno Balogh

Pianist appearing in joint recital with Janet Bush, mezzo-soprano, at the Charlotte Cushman Club Thursday evening.

Plays and Players

New York

Eddie Dowling will co-star Billie Burke and Martha Scott in "This Rock," the comedy by Walter Livingston Scott which is now in rehearsal under Mr. Dowling's direction. The play will have its first performance at the Bushnell Memorial Auditorium, Hartford, on Jan. 30, and will play two weeks in Boston, starting on Feb. 1.

The committee for the celebration in Washington of the President's birthday has selected Maxwell Anderson's play, "The Eve of St. Mark," for the "command performance" at the National Theater in that city on Sunday night, Jan. 24. Mr. Anderson is expected to attend the performance with his partners in the Playwrights' Company, S. N. Behrman, Elmer Rice, and Robert E. Sherwood.

Earlier attractions which have played "command performances" in Washington in connection with this fund raising phase of the President's birthday celebration are "Between the Devil" with Jack Buchanan and Evelyn Laye, "Life With Father," "Outward Bound," "Old Acquaintance," and "Watch on the Rhine." Proceeds from these special benefit performances are turned over to the infantile paralysis foundation at Warm Springs, Ga.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 17, there will be a special performance of the play for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. Seats for this are now on sale at the box office of the Cort Theater.

The Camp Fire Girls have taken the entire house at "Stars on Ice" at the Center Theater for the night of Thursday, Jan. 14, as a step toward their 1943 drive to raise $75,000.

"Claudia" ends its run at the Forrest Theater, New York, Saturday evening after 722 Broadway performances. Since its return last May after touring, the comedy has been running at a $1.50 top. John Golden, the producer, announced that the profits from the return engagement would go to war charities. A number of organizations have benefited.

Theron Bamberger is reported preparing "Suffer Little Children," by James Gow and Arnaud D'Usseau, for presentation on Broadway late in February.

Alfred de Liagre, Jr., has signed Mary Sargent for the cast of the Stanley Young comedy, "Ask My Friend Sandy" to play opposite Roland Young. The play will open at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, on Thursday, Jan. 14, for three days. It comes to Broadway at the Biltmore Theater on Thursday, Jan. 21.

Kurtz for Philharmonic

Efrem Kurtz has been engaged by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York to conduct the orchestra for two previously unassigned weeks in March. Mr. Kurtz will direct seven concerts in all: March 10, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Mr. Kurtz's programs will include the first New York concert performances of the Prelude and Allegro of François Couperin, orchestrated by Darius Milhaud, and the symphony No. 2 of Dimitri Kabalevsky. Other numbers scheduled are the Choric Dance No. 2 of Paul Creston, the "Batuque" of Fernandez, the "Scapino" of William Walton, and the "Kije" Suite of Prokofieff.

Efrem Zimbalist will be Mr. Kurtz's soloist during the first week of his engagement. He will play the Beethoven Violin Concerto on Wednesday and Friday, March 10 and 12, and the Tchaikovsky Concerto on Sunday, March 14.

Toumanova as Film Star

"This Russia" is the title of the story by Casey Robinson to serve as a starring vehicle for Tamara Toumanova, former ballerina of the Ballet Russes, it is announced by RKO. Mr. Robinson, formerly with Warner Brothers and author of several scripts for Bette Davis, is to work on the new film as producer-writer. Toumanova has so far contracted to make this one picture only, having refused to sign a long-term contract, and turned down offers by a number of other studios.

Free at Conservatory

First of a series of free concerts of seldom-heard works will be presented by the Conservatory Chorus and Brass Ensemble of the New England Conservatory of Music, on Wednesday, at 8:15 p. m. in Jordan Hall. Francis Findlay of the faculty will conduct, and Carl McKinley, another faculty member, will be at the organ. The composers represented are English, German, Flemish and American, dating from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries. "Hymnus Symphonicus," by Ernest Levy, of the Conservatory faculty, has a place on the program.

Saxophone Club Forming

Anyone who can play a saxophone or a clarinet is invited to join the newly organized Saxophone Club, which will hold its first meeting Saturday, at 1 o'clock p. m. at the New England Conservatory of Music, 290 Huntington Avenue. Sam Marcus, saxophonist, is director of the club, which is sponsored by the Conservatory's School of Popular Music, of which he is a faculty member.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd GREAT WEEK!
CARY GRANT ★ GINGER ROGERS
LEO McCAREY'S ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON
CO-HIT THE GREAT GILDERSLEEVE with HAROLD (GILDERSLEEVE) PEARY
EXTRA: WALT DISNEY'S COLOR MASTERPIECE! DER FUEHRER'S FACE

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GRACE GEORGE AND C. AUBREY SMITH
in The 1942 Prize-winning Comedy Hit
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EVES. 55c to $2.75; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20

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BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9353. No Mon. Perf.
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EVGS. (Except Mon.) 8:40. $2 Top.
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THE THREE SISTERS
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EVA Le Gallienne in JOSEPH Schildkraut
UNCLE HARRY
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KATHARINE HEPBURN with ELLIOTT NUGENT
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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays. "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers," starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 12:30, 4:15, 7:50. "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:30.

Esquire—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Exeter—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Moscow Strikes Back," Edward G. Robinson, narrator. 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10. "40,000 Horsemen." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:50.

Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston: "7 Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

Scollay—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "X-Raying Female Charm," "Our Gang," "The Fight to Live," "Army Air Force Band," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:49, 9:04. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05.

Telepix—"Donald Duck," "Visit to the Naval Academy," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Trotting Kings," "Charm School," "Carnival at Rio," "James Cagney." Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man's World," Larry Parks. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05. "Mug Town," Dead End Kids. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:45, 8, 10:10.

Tremont—"Lady Eve," 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. "Virginia," 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Uptown—"Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:50, 5:30, 8:20. "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pacific Rendezvous." 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "The Old Homestead." 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Foreign Agent," John Shelton, Gail Storm. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, J. Bishop. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, J. Bishop.

Coolidge: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frazee.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2, 8.

University: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bowery at Midnight," Bela Lugosi. "Phantom Killer," "March of Time." 1:45, 8.

Codman Square: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 8.

Adams: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Land of the Open Range," Tim Holt.

Strand: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Between Us Girls," R. Cummings, Diana Barrymore. "Sherlock Holmes, Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:21, 8.11. "'Neath Brooklyn Bridge," 2:10, 7, 9:51.

Park: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Richard Cummings. "Sherlock Holmes, Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Shepherd of Ozarks," Weaver Brothers. 2, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:54, 5:04, 8:15. "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. 3:18, 6:28, 9:38.

Mystic: "Dr. Renault's Secret," J. Carrol Naish, Lynne Roberts. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 3:20, 8:30.

Strand: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 3:30, 8:30. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 1:55, 8. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — New Melrose: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Philip Dorn, Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Moonlight in Havana," Alan Jones. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sons of the Son," M. Redgrave, V. Hobson. "The Boogey Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Sing Your Worries Away," Patsy Kelly, Bert Lahr.

Capitol: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "You're Telling Me." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 2:00, 7:54. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 3:27, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Who is Hope Schuyler," M. Howard, R. Lowery. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Pierre of the Plains," J. Carroll, Ruth Hussey.

Legislatures Of 44 States Meet in 1943

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This year for the second time in the history of the nation the legislatures of 44 states meet while the nation is at war. The only other time so many convened under such circumstances was in 1917. Thirty-one of them are being called to order this week, 16 more during January, and one each in April and May.

While the volume of laws ground out in these state mills may not be unusually large, the legislation enacted and the deliberations of these lawmakers very well may make important history. Most of the action taken will directly affect the national war effort or will go far to determine the nature of postwar efforts and the position of the states in relation to the Federal Government.

These legislatures, among other things, will have before them a comprehensive program of uniform legislation aimed at co-ordinating state and federal war action and bringing the states more effectively into the war effort on the home front. This program was prepared by the Council of State Governments.

Early in 1941, the Drafting Committee of the Council made available to the states drafts of legislation for establishment of state councils of defense, mobilization of state guards, control of explosives, and prevention of sabotage.

List Increased

In 1942, this list of necessary measures was increased with addition of drafts furthering the civilian-defense program, legislation for air-raid precautions, military traffic control, fire-defense mobilization, and other measures strengthening the home front. This whole program was enacted almost universally by those few legislatures which met in 1942.

The entire program now has been worked over and expanded and submitted again to all the states. The civilian-defense proposals are included in the Council's over-all "State Emergency War Powers Act," which grants many additional war powers to Governors and to their defense agencies.

A second part of this proposed program for 1943 includes the Executive Statutory Suspension Act, Emergency Transportation Act, a Revised Explosives Act, Emergency Fiscal legislation, and proposals to establish Child Care Centers, repeal settlement laws, and provide war housing.

This whole program has been taken apart and put back together again at a series of regional conferences, and it will be thoroughly analyzed once more at the Assembly of the Council of State Government in Baltimore the last of this month.

Executive Authority

The most controversial item probably is the Executive Statutory Suspension Act, which offers a method of providing for the suspension of the enforcement or modification, when a state legislature is not in session, of any statute interfering with the war effort. The need for an act of this kind, says Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council, grows out of situations such as that which confronted the states when Washington asked them to apply a 35-mile-an-hour speed limit. This was done, universally, but in many cases it meant an arbitrary executive ruling, an extralegal, if not unconstitutional, procedure, lacking such specific permission as is provided in this proposed legislation. Such powers in effect already are held by several Governors under new legislation, among them Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

The Emergency Transportation Act provides for control over motor-vehicle speed limits, size and weights of vehicles, and statutes or regulations affecting the easy transit of vehicles from state to state.

The states starting off the heavy legislative year this month are California, Idaho, Montana, Ohio, and Tennessee—Jan. 4; Delaware, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota—Jan. 5; Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, and Vermont—Jan. 6, and Indiana—Jan. 7; Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Oregon, Utah, and Washington—Jan. 11; Kansas, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming—Jan. 12; West Virginia and Wisconsin—Jan. 13; Nevada—Jan. 18.

Florida's Legislature convenes April 6 and Alabama's May 4. The Alabama Legislature, which heretofore met quadrennially, will meet biennially beginning this year.

A Touch of Switzerland in the U. S. A.

Wide World

Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier National Park

This gem spot in the State of Washington now has its loveliest winter garb. Usually thousands of civilian skiers make weekly trips to its snowfields. This year, however, Uncle Sam has taken over, and he is training all his nephews for the armed ski troops.

Travel Static but Servicemen 'Tourists' Move

By M. LeTour

Monitor Traveltalk

Travel is static in the scenic Pacific Northwest at this time. But it still is, after a fashion, "travel" where, in some instances, inns and mountain resorts are "filled to capacity" and where thousands of young men from every state in the Union are "staying" in spots that tourist once enjoyed, and will again, as priceless travel objectives.

Naturally, neither the Army nor the Navy choose these spots for their scenic value. But training and defense units can hardly escape scenery in this outpost area of mountains and coastal beauty, while the problem of housing is so acute that military units must utilize mountain hotels which, as to normal travel usage, are closed for the duration.

The Coast Guard, for example, is utilizing Big Four Inn in the Cascades and also has quarters at Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier. What if "Big Four" is a "boot camp" and the training strenuous where trainees must go out and "pack in" wood for the enormous fireplaces and sleep in cold upstairs rooms at night? They are still environed in the day-by-day beauty of majestic mountains with snow on patterned cedar and green lace hemlock; where, as they go out in the early mornings, tiny footprints are in the snow, "too big for a rabbit, might be a bear." Not too bad an experience for a lad from a big city.

Mt. Rainier Puts on Show

These "static" travelers are not all in the armed forces. Mt. Rainier has been making the most gorgeous appearances in these war months and workers from other states are enjoying what they hoped some day to afford. A young woman, in Judy Canova accents, was heard recently exclaiming over the sight of the great mountain. There on the teeming street with her lunch bucket, waiting for a jammed bus by the shipyards, this girl had lifted her eyes to see, at the end of the raucous city street, the white majesty of this lone peak.

An office worker from Washington tells how for years she had wanted to visit Mt. Rainier and "to think" that now she can see it often on her way over the Lake Washington floating bridge, "almost near enough to touch."

This floating bridge is, in the sight-seeing list, almost as much of a phenomenon as the mountain. Yesterday tourists included it in their "must sees"; today soldiers and sailors from world's end delight in the engineering wonder of this concrete bridge that lies flat like a ribbon across the lake.

It is the same with Coulee Dam which has ranked with mountains as a tourist attraction. It is completed now, not the power and pumping equipment, but the dam that ranks with Niagara in its waterfall. Fliers from a near-by Army air base in the desert may visit this great construction achievement every time they "go to town," the town being the oasis-like beauty spot which is the city of Grand Coulee.

Other Unforgettable Scenes

Several large units are in the desert close to irrigated territory, not so graphically scenic but with their own beauty of escarpment and distant hills. Thousands of trainees are at the inland naval flying field near Pasco in the "horse heaven country"; there is an immense bombardment range in the irrigation miracle of the Yakima Valley; to the south there is another training unit near the pictured hills of Walla Walla; and over the Oregon line there are trainees by the thousand near Pendleton; all of them getting the real thing in westernism that tourists only glimpse in passing through.

There is no count of servicemen who have taken the unforgettably beautiful trip through the Columbia Gorge where the great river cuts through the Cascades and in the process establishes scores of scenes to send home by photo. Traveling west, thousands of inland boys are spending time in the Coast Guard where Pacific Ocean breakers from Astoria south, pile up majestically on the Oregon Coast, a sight the boy from Kansas will never forget.

Call for Drive on U-Boats Echoes in U.S. and Britain

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undue jubilation. It is helpful, but not enough, to build more ships than the U-boats can sink. In addition we must sink more U-boats than the Germans can build or in other ways cut down the size of the enemy's submarine fleet.

"This latter is obviously a problem which requires the co-ordinated efforts of all the Allies and of all the fighting services. It involves going after the U-boats at sea, destroying their bases on the coast and pounding away at the factories where they are being produced."

Threat to African Front

The military correspondent of the United States News underlines the urgency of applying greater concentration on countermeasures in his article this week.

"The really great concern, however, centers right now in the situation created by the German submarines. Those vessels are interfering seriously with the campaign of American and British forces in North Africa.

"The big fact is that the answer to Hitler's submarines has not been found. Earlier, when Germany was developing her ring of captured submarines bases and while those bases were unprotected, the bomber plane might have supplied the answer.

"But that time now is past. The British did not bomb those bases hard enough and often enough to knock them out. American bombers have begun attacks in force only recently. It is a case of too little and too late with the bombings."

Must Act at Once

In a signed dispatch cabled from London to the Baltimore Sun today, Lord Winston, perhaps better known as Commander Reginald Fletcher, a recently parliamentary private secretary to the British First Lord of the Admiralty, where he was a specialist in undersea warfare, declares:

"Too small a share of our war potentials at present is earmarked for air attacks on the U-boat at sea.

"Increase it and we'll destroy more U-boats than the enemy can stand to lose.

"Allocate to the coastal command and fleet air arm more aircraft apparatus and weapons of types already proved successful and the destruction will mount.

"We should do this at once, before the increasing volume of U-boat construction reaches the point at which it may require a diversion of effort beyond our power to accomplish."

Concealment of Losses

On the issue of the concealment of shipping losses and the necessity of a more alert public awareness of the gravity of the problem, the Manchester Guardian in an editorial yesterday said:

"Whether or not it is desirable to conceal the figures on our shipping losses to deceive the enemy, there is no question that this silence involves one great disadvantage.

"The concealment of the total sinkings, together with the sedative figures on new construction in the United States, prevents public opinion from exercising constant vigilance and constant pressure for the more and more intelligent action that is wholly necessary.

"By one means or another, the Government, the Admiralty, and the Air Minister must devise a new and actively destructive means by which we will be able to break the U-boats."

Gas Favoritism Condemned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8—Announcing the cancellation of two church conferences because of the gasoline shortage, Wilbur T. Clemens, general secretary of the New York State Council of Churches, today condemned the "favoritism shown the liquor industyr, which is still able to get fuel to carry on business as usual, he declared it was "high time" the Federal Government did something about this situation.

The State Council had made arrangements for two important conferences—one on Jan. 26 in Schenectady and one in Albany on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. On inquiry, the State Council was informed that there would be no gas available for ministers wishing to attend these conferences and, therefore, the meetings were canceled.

"The churches of New York State have cheerfully and wholeheartedly sought to co-operate with the Government in the war program and have made adjustments as needed and modified programs in conformity with rationing restrictions," Mr. Clemens declared. "The Office of Price Administration statement restricting the use of gas was accepted by pastors and church leaders in the full spirit of co-operation.

"Inquiry was made at the OPA regarding the restriction of gas for the delivery of beer and hard liquors. We were informed that the gas restrictions did not apply to these trucks.

"The favoritism shown the liquor industry, in a time of national crisis, is absolutely unjustifiable. With church programs being curtailed and educational activities restricted to save fuel and gas for war purposes, the churches of New York State emphatically protest the favoritism shown the liquor business, which is the greatest impediment in America today to an 'all-out war effort.'

"It wastes essential food supplies. It befuddles the brains of war workers. It causes breakage and inaccuracy in precision work and results in a vast amount of absenteeism.

"Church forces are wondering if we are fighting a war for freedom or are we fighting a war to make the world safe for the liquor traffic. It is high time that the Administration in Washington gave heed to this situation."

RCAF Pilot Attacks 3 Subs in 4 Days

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Jan. 8.

Three cracks at enemy submarines off the East Coast in a little more than four days—one of them almost certainly successful—make Flight Lieut. Maurice Belanger of Vancouver one of the top-ranking U-boat hunters among RCAF pilots.

Earlier this week the RCAF released citations showing that Lieutenant Belanger and Squadron Leader Norville Small of Dartmouth, N. S., had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for attacks on submarines in Canadian coastal waters.

Chavez Report Thus Far Gives OK to Tugwell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Chavez Committee, which has been investigating reports that war has brought famine and starvation to Puerto Rico, says that it found "good intentions" but "no immediate and prompt action" by responsible officials.

"Lack of co-ordination" and "procrastination" seem "to permeate throughout all activities relating to Puerto Rico," the Committee said in a preliminary report.

It also found that some of the measures taken to cope with food shortages in the Island "looked as if they were only half-baked or became of no practical value."

Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell and Harold T. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, were absolved of responsibility for restricted food shipments to the Island.

"Duty and responsibility as to the shipping matters rests with the War Shipping Administration," the Committee held.

"Measures of a more practical nature should be taken," the report said after reviewing a plan of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs for a land and water route to Puerto Rico across the islands of the Caribbean. As part of this plan, it noted, the Lend-Lease Administration had supplied $500,000 for reconditioning a road between Port-au-Prince, Haiti and San Pedro de Macoris, in the Dominican Republic.

In finding Governor Tugwell and Secretary Ickes blameless thus far the report asserts "this, however, is not meant to be a 'whitewashing' of the officials concerned. We propose to continue the investigation to determine the cold truth."

Bill Hits Tugwell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Legislation to terminate Rexford Guy Tugwell's tenure of office immediately with a view to giving the Senate authority to reject his renomination as Governor of Puerto Rico was introduced by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Fuel for Taverns Deplored While Churches Face Closing

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is constantly telling the people that is has ample supplies for five years.

Will Be Going too Far

"Now they want to shut churches and leave bars open. If they do this they will, in the name of righteousness and patriotism, have gone too far.

"The Roosevelt Administration will go down in history as the greatest friend the liquor traffic ever had. The churches are patriotic to the 'nth' degree—will do anything to co-operate with the Government to win the war. We are pledging up to the limit to win this war, but we want fair play."

Mrs. Johanna Lindlof, member of the Board of Education, held that "nothing but dire necessity" should compel the closing of schools.

"The schools should be open not only for the regular daytime programs but should continue to be open for recreational activities and adult programs now more than ever," she declared. "The schools should provide central meeting places after school for children and thus take positive steps against dangers especially prevalent during war times.

"Before any question is raised as to the closing of schools, all places of amusement for adults—corner saloons and pool rooms—should be called upon to make the sacrifices for oil conservation.

"Of course, I believe that our public officials will certainly try to cut down on nonessential services before touching the schools."

Mrs. Margaret Lewisohn, Director of the Public Education Association, saw it as "most improbable" that the school year would suffer from the fuel shortage, although there might be some shifting of vacation schedules to minimize the use of fuel this winter. Should any attempt be made to close schools and cut the school year, however, the Association would "want to be very sure that schools were the last places to be affected," she said.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, State President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Vice-President of the national organization, asked why essential fuel should be used to heat taverns and saloons while other places such as hospitals were being closed. She recalled that the Government had rescinded its order against the use of glass bottles by breweries and stressed that the brewers use tin—one of the most vital metals in the war production program—for bottlecaps.

"The women of the country don't like the Government permitting brewers and liquor stores to continue business-as-usual." Mrs. Colvin declared.

"On election days liquor stores and saloons are closed because they are a menace to the citizens, yet they are allowed to have all the coal and oil for heat they need when the country is facing the greatest danger in its history. They should have been the first to be closed.

Prohibition Served in 1918

"In the last war prohibition saved the essential fuel and other products wasted by the alcohol trade. In this war the Government seems to play right along with the brewers. Beer is not only sold in Army camps but is being sent to the boys in all parts of the world, taking up space in ships needed for carrying vital munitions and medical supplies."

Dr. Ralph Stoody, Director of the Commission on Public Information of the Methodist Church, saw taverns and bars as "destructive of morale and of those values that sustain people during crises."

"I believe the churches would willingly rearrange their activities to such a schedule of hours and days of the week that the result would be a saving of fuel if it could be demonstrated that such steps are essential," he stressed. "It is even likely, remembering the soapstones our forefathers carried to their family pews that they would under necessity, willingly go still further by lowering temperatures and shortening services.

"But if morale and the creation of spiritual reserves for war crises are as important as the Administration has often indicated, it is evident that the closing of institutions ought to begin with those less productive of these values."

Dr. Stoody asserted that it would be "just as sensible" to discontinue the ministry of chaplains in the Army and Navy as to discontinue the ministry of religion through the closing of churches.

Wallace Invited

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 8 (AP)—The foreign office announced Jan. 6 that Costa Rica has invited Vice President Wallace to attend the dedication of an Inter-American Institute of Science and Agriculture. The announcement said establishment of the institute with headquarters in Costa Rica had been announced by the Pan American Union of Washington.

ASCAP Faces Suit On Monopoly Charge

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (AP)—A music publisher, charging violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, seeks $100,000 damages from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Irving Bibo, filing suit in Federal Court yesterday, alleged that ASCAP restricted its membership of composers and authors to those approved by a board of directors. He accused ACSAP of having arbitrarily and without right rejected membership applications of many small publishers, including himself.

The complaint charged the Socitey with unfairly eliminating competition by pooling individual copyrights to prevent the sale in interstate commerce of musical scores of publishers, composers and authors not members of ASCAP.

The alleged monopoly, Mr. Bibo contended, has prevented him from acquiring musical compositions because of inability to market them.

Semi-Trailer Tanks To Be Built for Oil

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 8

The War Production Board today authorized the manufacture of 500 additional semi-trailer petroleum tanks to help relieve the oil transportation shortage throughout the country.

The authorization is in addition to a recent one permitting the manufacture of 300 semi-trailer petroleum tanks, to be completed by Jan. 31.

Every effort will be made to have the 500 additional vehicles in service by Feb. 15, the WPB said.

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The Home Forum

"Uncomplaining guard"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW THAT THE NECESSITY for national defense has delegated various tasks to individuals, it is well that this work be undertaken with cheerfulness and confidence, "that there be no complaining in our streets."

Many Biblical accounts serve to hearten the workers of today. When Nehemiah was rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem, it was found expedient to guard the workers well, so that they might not be surprised by the enemy. It is recorded in the fourth chapter of Nehemiah that **"the people had a mind to work,"** even though they built with one hand while with the other they "held a weapon;" though only half of them worked while the other half stood guard with spears, shields, bows, and habergeons and none "put off [his] clothes" except for washing. This was a trying time, yet their vigilance enabled the work to go forward to completion.

Not only was it expedient to stand guard while building the defense wall, but it was necessary also to guard thought against the machinations of the enemy coming as insinuations, false offers of alliance, and endeavors to engender fear, discouragement, discontent, and doubt. Christian Scientists are in accord with all proper defense projects and are doing their part in military activities and civilian guard duty. And they are particularly alert in guarding their thought against the invasion of erroneous beliefs which would weaken their courage and spiritual vigor.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, commenting upon Jesus' question to Peter upon finding his sleeping disciples in the garden of Gethsemane (Matthew 26:40). **"Could ye not watch with me one hour?"** says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 48), **"Could they not watch with him who, waiting and struggling in voiceless agony, held uncomplaining guard over a world?"** Are Christians of today watching with the Christ and holding "uncomplaining guard" over the precious things of Spirit? Mrs. Eddy, in the following words, tells us what it means to watch with Christ (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 116): **"Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God, —is obedience; being 'faithful over a few things.'"**

Christian Science, which is based on the Biblical fact that God is Spirit and that man is created in His image, teaches that the need for defense and watchfulness grows out of the belief that man and the universe are material; whereas one's true defense lies in his understanding of himself as a spiritual idea created by God and held forever in the sanctity and security of divine Mind. This understanding quiets fear and enables men to be governed by divine law and to do the intelligent thing for their protection.

Christian Science makes clear the distinction between man made in the likeness of God, dwelling forever in the realm of Love, and mankind, the outward exemplification of the illusion that man is a mortal, dwelling in a material universe. The real man naturally and joyfully expresses the nature of Spirit forever, in undeviating obedience to divine law. In proportion as individuals recognize their unity with God and stand guard against aggressive suggestions of fear, loss, and insecurity, is the spell of mortal illusion broken and safety demonstrated. This mental guarding is a pressing necessity today, and it is the joyful privilege of all who subscribe to the teachings of the master Christian to engage in it. Jesus guarded his mission and established forever the proof that each individual has the God-given ability to protect himself and his work. Jesus overcame all the machinations of the enemy and, despite a sealed tomb and a Roman guard, he proved his life to be continuous.

If our tasks seem unimportant or irksome, or if we are tempted to complain of the adjustments and self-denials required of us, we may gain inspiration by remembering David, who had the quiet task of guarding his sheep on the hills of Judea while his brothers had the more spectacular duty of fighting the Philistines. It was while performing his own simple duties that he sang to his lute and developed the lyric beauty of thought which later gave us the incomparable Psalms of protection. It was while guarding his sheep from danger that he learned to use the sling which ended the boasting of the giant of Gath.

Shakespeare said, "Heaven still guards the right." All through the ages those whose motives were right, whose hands were willing to serve where wisdom directed, and whose thoughts were kept pure and trustful, have been guarded in their work by the heavenly angels of God's presence. Divine Love watches over and protects all its children, but it is only by keeping thought amenable to God's will that this protection can be claimed by individuals.

The following lines engender a sense of security in those who have special tasks of guarding to do (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 124):

"Beneath His watchful eye
His saints securely dwell;
That hand which bears creation up
Shall guard His children well."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

The Light Within

Small candles from the window light
An inner room, a sheltered floor.
The holly wreath hangs green and bright
Against an inner door.

Expressionless the curtained panes
Look out upon a darkened town,
The midnight light of city lanes
The light the stars send down.

The season makes its careful way
With guarded step on guarded street.
Only by inner lamplight may
Men of good will meet.

Yet firm and strong the songs begin
And laughter fills the walls about
Where soon the friendliness within
Will shine from windows out!

CHARLES MALAM

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BOWL OF STEUBEN GLASS: *Designed by Sidney B. Waugh*

IN THE LAST DOZEN YEARS there has emerged in the United States a development in glassmaking that achieves the level of the great and well-publicized workshops abroad. Such glass in its superlative workmanship and good design is notable for artistic qualification. It serves a function beyond the practical needs fulfilled by the enormous quantities of mass-produced glass articles. Glass has become a universal material of modern culture and industry. It is fortunate that some master craftsmen have been engaged to develop its aesthetic features without special regard for sheer utilitarian attributes.

Steuben Glass is being made at the Corning Glass Works, in Steuben County, New York, where there is a special small department consisting of a few craftsmen skilled in blowing and molding the crystal. The glass studio is under the direction of an architect, John M. Gates. Sidney Waugh, who designed this piece of cast crystal, is a sculptor by profession.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Smiling Sea

NOTHING, PERHAPS, has spread the fame of the Mediterranean throughout the earth so much as its color. A deep blue, it is pleasing to eyes unaccustomed to oceans of such color—and indeed blue is rarer throughout nature than green. . . .

It is this basic hue that ennobles the Mediterranean. When did the infinite, unislanded expanses of Atlantic and Pacific ever stir a poet to sing idyllic lays? When, if we except Gauguin, have the vast oceans out beyond ever tempted a painter to use his most delicate tones? Only the Mediterranean has this suggestive power: when we describe the hue of its soul, we say it is blue, a smiling ocean. . . .

And yet even the blue color has been disputed since the earliest days. The sea darkens like a man's heart when it is stirred, and thus we find Homer calling the tempestuous ocean now purple, now wine-dark, fading, violet. Some of the Greeks called it the White Sea, contrasting it with the Black Sea; many scholars say it is colorless, not realizing that to appear blue it must be seen from afar and in the large. The sailor catches signs of storm in the darkening of the water. To him a greenish tinge means an anchorage, a blue, great depth. But all of them, ancient and modern, singers and voyagers, praise the crystal clearness of the Mediterranean.—From "The Mediterranean—Saga of a Sea," by EMIL LUDWIG. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Thank You, Nancy!

AUNT PINK SAID: "She's the best chicken-fryer in Yancey County."

Father said: "Can she make salt-rising bread?"

Mother said: "But will she stay, 'way out here on the mountain, so far from her friends?"

But we children were more interested in Nancy herself than in any of these considerations. The day she was deposited at our door, bag and baggage, if that exaggeration can apply, we forgot our manners and stood about to stare; for we had never seen anyone in the least like her.

She must have weighed quite two hundred pounds, although some of her bulk could have been extra clothing more easily carried when worn, one extraordinary costume on top of another, than in the knotted bundle of possessions she placed on her head the moment she stepped from the trap. Her hair, braided into dozens of tiny pigtails which we never afterward saw unraveled except on Sundays, was wrapped about with a red bandanna handkerchief. And she was black as a chinquapin nut, not just dusky, but a lovely luminous living hue that was actually a color, not the absence of it. She moved pridefully, with great dignity; but, when her chocolate-brown eyes lighted upon us—that is the exact word, *lighted*—she laughed and cast her poke on the ground to see us better.

Mother, who had been born on a plantation in Arkansas and knew real people in any guise, was delighted. It was almost suppertime, and she had already started some of the simple dishes she thought she knew how to cook. Nancy shoved her bundle in a corner, sniffed, and took possession.

"Y'all git outen mah kitchen!" she snorted. "Less'n you aim to eat *deese yere* vittles!"

We *had* aimed to, as people do who satisfy their hunger only, unaware of any other significance of food. That night brought other knowledge. So did the next morning.

No one who has not breakfasted in the South, on products of his own poultry yard, can have any idea of what southern fried chicken can be like. For one thing, the meat itself is fresh and young as the morning. And cooks like our Nancy know well how gently it must be dealt with, as gently as Isaac Walton recommended one should deal with a fish. As to the rest, it is a matter of butter, fresh-churned also from the cream of obviously contented cows, various mystic "yarbs," and the kind of delicate attention that discovers the precise instant when each golden-brown piece is ready to be turned and bathed in the "swish licour" of the pan.

Nancy's performance amounted to genius. It included small crunchy biscuits, so light inside that a breath could have wafted them away; and a brown fragrant liquid we children were not allowed to quaff, but which Father pronounced as nothing less than nectar.

We ate in silence. Even the pleasantest remarks would have seemed an unwarrantable interruption. Nancy stole to the dining-room door every so often and beamed.

Mother said: "It's just too good to be true. She can't do it again."

But she did. Over and over. She worked astounding miracles with the simplest things. With common cornmeal and eggs and potatoes and tiny flat river fish; with all the young vegetables in our flourishing garden. With the yellow corn, scraped painstakingly from the ear and baked in a succulent golden pudding. And I honestly believe that she never knew how she did it. She couldn't read very well and she disdained cookbooks.

"Ah cooks outen ma HAID," she'd insist.

Once, when a cake-walk was to be held at a picnic ground across the valley, she begged so hard to be allowed to take "the Chile," that Mother finally consented. This, we understood afterward, must have been part of the competition; for Heloise returned loaded with gifts testifying that her behavior, her blonde prettiness, and her Kate Greenaway dress had won her first place among all the other little visitors to the ceremonies. Nancy couldn't have been prouder.

Her father and her mother had been slaves not so long before. She was free. But now, in a very real sense, *we* belonged to *her*. If she had had a vote, she would have used it as intelligently as many thousands do now. She would have followed the best advice she could get, from people she trusted most, my father or her own pastor.

We never saw her angry, but she could be indignant. There is a difference. Usually it was when it might be a question of punishing one of us. She comforted us then with her own equivalent of apples. If there was any hate in her, she reserved it for the buzzards who sometimes preyed upon our poultry. I can see her now, rushing out into the yard and brandishing a broom or a frying-pan at the swooping attackers.

"Git away fum mah hens, you black debbils!" she would cry.

And, if Nancy were here today, I know how she would regard those other black hawks who swooped from the sky upon the helpless of many lands. She wouldn't waste any time on them, though. She would get out her kettle and her frying-pan and find something to cook for the victims. Something, no matter what or where. And it would be marvelous.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Remembering In Natchez

IN THE RIVER'S SPRINGTIME, the two garden clubs of Natchez bespeak their rival pilgrimages. If you are near the river then, you should attend them. Perhaps only the outward spectacle will please you: the Confederate balls and tableaux, the broad mimicry of the showboat, the women in hoopskirts and the men in stocks and pale trousers who greet you in the homes of Natchez. . . . Perhaps you may feel also a passing tightness in your throat at the beauty of these estates, at the pleasantness of these friendly mimes, at the conscious contrast between the serene old mansions and the newer bustle of awakening Natchez. And unless the perfection of wood and marble and fading oil, intricate Chippendale and uninterpreted personal relics assume disproportionate importance, you will think too of the flesh and blood of a hundred years ago, whose descendants are these costumed guides. Once the owners gave identity to the houses in which they lived. Today the houses identify their historic shadows. . . .

Here is The Briars, simple in its dignity, the plantation house where saturnine Jeff Davis courted and married raven-haired Varina Howell in 1845. . . .

Here is spacious, wide-galleried Ravenna, behind its high iron fence, radiant with giant wistaria, crimson tulips, and masses of azaleas and roses. It was the Natchez home of the fighting Metcalfes of China Grove plantation. . . .

You stand before the iron-railed double stairway which is all that remains of Concord, home of Gayoso, last of the Spanish governors, and remember that it is nearly a hundred and fifty years since the reluctant dons retreated. Now a century and a half of Americans have built their homes upon these shaded bluffs.—From "Lower Mississippi," by HODDING CARTER. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"Na stráži bez reptání"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

NYNÍ, kdy nutnost národní obrany vyžaduje, aby jednotlivcům byly přidělovány různé úkoly, je dobře, aby tato práce byla podnikána s radostí a důvěrou, tak aby nebylo "naříkání na ulicích našich."

Bible popisuje mnohé události, jež dodávají odvahy pracovníkům dnešní doby. Když Nehemiáš znovu stavěl zeď Jeruzalémskou, poznalo se jak je žádoucím dělníky dobře hlídati, tak aby nebyli nepřítelem překvapeni. Ve čtvrté kapitole knihy Nehemiáše je zaznamenáno, že "lid měl srdce k tomu dílu," ačkoliv každý stavěl jednou rukou, zatím co v druhé "držel zbraň," a třebaže jen polovice z nich pracovala, kdežto druhá polovice stála na stráži s kopími, pavézami, lučišti a pancíři, a žádný "nesvláčel oděvu svého" vyjma na vyprání. Byla to krušná doba, ale v důsledku jejich ostražitosti bylo možno pokračovati v práci až do konce.

Bylo žádoucno nejenom státi na stráži, mezi tím co obranná zeď byla stavěna, ale bylo také nutno chrániti myšlenky před úskoky nepřítele ve formě úlisného vtírání, falešných nabídek spojenectví a ve snaze vzbuditi strach, malomyslnost, nespokojenost a pochybnost. Křesťanští Vědci souhlasí s každým správným ochranným podnikáním, zúčastňujíce se činně vojenské služby a v konání občanské strážné povinnosti. Dávají zvláště pozor na to, aby se v jejich myšlenky nevedrala falešná věření, jež by oslabila jejich odvahu a duchovní zdatnost.

Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, mluví o Ježíši, jenž se tázal Petra když našel své učedníky ve spánku v zahradě Getsemanské (Matouš 26:40), "Tak-liž jste nemohli jediné hodiny bdíti se mnou?", a praví v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 48): "Nemohli oni bdíti s ním, jenž čekal a zápasil v těžkém němém bolu, hlídaje svět bez reptání?" Jsou dnes křesťané na stráži s Kristem, a střeží bez reptání drahocenné věci Ducha? V následujících slovech udává Mrs. Eddy to, co znamená bdíti s Kristem (Miscellaneous Writings—Rozmanité spisy, str. 116): "Nikdy neopouštěti své stanoviště, nikdy neselhati v ostražitosti, nikdy nebýti ve špatné náladě, nikdy nepřipraven pracovati pro Boha—toť poslušnost; býti 'věrný nad málem'."

Křesťanská Věda, založená na faktu Bible, že Bůh je Duch, a že člověk je stvořen k Jeho obrazu, učí, že nutnost obrany a ostražitosti vzniká z věření, že člověk a vesmír jsou materiální; kdežto naše pravá obrana záleží v tom, když pojímáme sebe jako duchovní ideu Bohem stvořenou a navždy chovanou ve svatosti a bezpečí božské Mysli. Toto porozumění utišuje strach a umožňuje lidem aby byli ovládáni božským zákonem a jednali inteligentně na svou obranu.

Křesťanská Věda jasně činí rozdíl mezi člověkem stvořeným k podobě Boha, povždy přebývajícím v oblasti Lásky, a člověčenstvem, jež je vnějším příkladným znázorněním přeludu, že člověk je smrtelný, žijící v materiálním vesmíru. Skutečný člověk přirozeně a radostně vyjadřuje povždy povahu Ducha, jsa neodchylně poslušným božského zákona. V poměru, v jakém jednotlivci poznávají jejich jednotu s Bohem, a jsou na stráži proti útočnému vnukání bázně, ztráty a nejistoty, pozbývá moci i kouzlo smrtelného přeludu, a bezpečí je zjevně dokázáno. Tato duševní ostražitost je dnes naléhavou nutností, a její praktické provádění je výsadou radostně vítanou všemi, kdož souhlasí s učením mistra křesťana. Ježíš střežil své poslání a dokázal na všechny časy, že Bůh obdařil každého jedince schopností brániti sebe a své dílo. Ježíš překonal všechny útoky nepřítele, a přes to, že jeho hrobka byla zapečetěna a Říman na stráži, dokázal, že jeho život je nepřetržitelným.

Zdají-li se nám naše úkoly bezvýznamnými nebo nudnými, nebo jsme-li v pokušení stěžovati si na to, že se máme přizpůsobiti požadavkům a sebezapřením od nás žádaným, můžeme najíti inspiraci při vzpomínce na Davida, jenž se ujal klidného úkolu hlídati své ovce na Judských stráních, zatím co jeho bratři měli okázalejší povinnost bojovati s Filistinskými. A bylo to při konání těchto prostých povinností že zpíval za zvuku své loutny a dospěl k rozvinutí té lyrické krásy myšlenek, jež nám později přinesla ochranné Žalmy, jimž není rovných. Bylo to v době kdy chránil své ovce před nebezpečím, kdy se naučil zacházeti s prakem, který učinil konec chvástání obra z Gát.

Shakespeare pravil, "Nebe dosud chrání právo." Ve všech dobách ti, jichž pohnutky byly správné, ti kdož byli ochotni přiložiti ruku k dílu a sloužiti tam, kde moudrost kázala, ti, jichž myšlenky zůstaly čistými a spolehlivými, byli chráněni v jejich práci nebem seslanými anděly Boží přítomnosti. Božská Láska hlídá a chrání všechny své dítky; ale na tuto ochranu mohou si činiti individuální nároky jenom ti, jichž myšlenky se podrobují vůli Boha.

Následující řádky vzbuzují pocit bezpečí u těch, jimž připadají zvláštní úkoly strážců (Christian Science Hymnal, č. 124):

"Za Jeho bedlivého dozoru
Je sídlo Jeho svatých v bezpečí;
Neb ruka, která tvorstvo podpírá,
Je s to i Jeho dítky dobře hlídati."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Anc") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Picture

A boat has sailed upon my wall
These many a day; there are white
tossed clouds
And on the horizon gray blue heaps
up,
The vanguard of a storm.
Waves billow, churn, white tips
gleaming;
The craft is small, a gallant one
sailing
Those depths, dark, incalculable and
never still.

HELEN ECKERT

Such Was the Genesis of Imagism

IMAGISM IS NOW a matter of literary history, but it occurs to me that none of the English members of the group or tribe has yet told his tale of transactions which had some effect on the course of recent poetry, particularly in America. What did the Imagists achieve between 1912 and 1927? Well, they did some useful pioneering work. . . . They livened things up a lot. They made free verse popular—it had already been used by Blake, Whitman, and Henley and by many of the French Symbolistes. And they tried to attain an exacting if narrow standard of style in poetry. . . .

I was five years younger than the next youngest member of the group, and when the first Imagist poems appeared I was all of twenty. The fame or otherwise of Ducedom must go to Ezra (Pound), who invented the "movement" (how often would Ezra obliterate a literary figure by the simple constatation: *"Il n'est pas dong le mouvemong"*), and to Amy Lowell, who put it across.

The Imagist *mouvemong* was born in a teashop—in the Royal Borough of Kensington. For some time Ezra had been butting in on our studies and poetic productions, with alternate encouragements and the reverse, according to his mood. H. D. produced some poems which I thought excellent, and she either handed or mailed them to Ezra. Presently each of us received a ukase to attend the Kensington bun-shop; Ezra was so much worked up by these poems of H. D.'s that he removed his pince-nez and informed us that we were Imagists.

I have no exact memory of what was said at this bun-shop meeting, but I do remember that H. D. looked very much pleased by the praise Ezra generously gave her poems. I didn't like his insistence that the poems should be signed "H. D. Imagist," because it sounded a little ridiculous. And I think H. D. disliked it, too. But Ezra was a bit of a czar in a small . . . way and . . . it was only through him that we could get our poems into Harriet Monroe's *Poetry*, and nobody at that time would look at them. . . . So we had to give in.

With Fletcher, Ezra discovered a poet we were glad to welcome, and he accepted our friend, John Cournos. We liked F. S. Flint. . . . Ford Maddox Ford (né Hueffer) was a well-established author and we liked his poems. . . . Joyce and Carlos Williams were also most acceptable. But we objected to Allen Upward, Skipworth Cannell, and Amy Lowell.

This may sound ungrateful to Amy in view of what she afterwards did, but at that time she had published only one book, which H. D. and I agreed was the fluid, fruity, facile stuff we most wanted to avoid. We wanted clear outlines, directness, concision, unhackneyed rhythms. True, the poem of Amy's Ezra showed us seemed to demonstrate a sudden conversion to free verse and (probably owing to Ezra's blue pencil) a more austere style, but would that last? These scruples disappeared as we began to know Amy. It would have been difficult to resist that vivacious intelligence, and her conversion was obviously sincere. She lacked H. D.'s classical knowledge and taste, but she knew French better than any of us except Flint. . . .

Under that ridiculous ensign, *Des Imagistes*, our little boatful of poets was launched, only to come at once under fire from apparently the whole American fleet of critics. . . . The edition sold out. Evidently we were at least a *succès de scandale*.—From "Life For Life's Sake," by RICHARD ALDINGTON. (New York: Viking.)

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II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

Censorship—or Suppression? ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

Censorship insulated the American public this week from British press criticism over African policy just as not long ago censorship was insulating the British public from American criticism over the handling of India. And again this process of keeping one partner in the war from knowing what the other is thinking raised serious questions about the wisdom of such censorship.

What the American public did not learn from its newspapers was that the headlines of London's great daily newspapers were devoted for several days to the African political situation in tones which conveyed critical judgment on most phases of policy there.

While the American press was displaying the State Department's "White Book" and its disclosures on German and Japanese war guilt the London press gave subordinate attention to those documents.

Instead they were filled with accounts of the extent of appeasement influence in the French Government which American policy has left in control in Africa; accounts of mistreatment of political prisoners under men who still hold public office; editorial demands for removal of many of the higher officials still in power; advocacy of measures which if carried out would in effect turn French Africa over to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's organization.

All of this amounted in net effect to a powerful press campaign against the handling of the African situation which is in the hands of an American commander, and therefore suggested, inevitably, a lack of confidence on the part of the British public in the man who is in command of all United Nations forces in that area.

Nothing Heard Here

None of this came back to the average American citizen and none of it found record in the American press. Censorship was careful to conceal from Americans the fact that Englishmen did not like the ways in which American policy was behaving in Africa.

What good was accomplished by this wall of insulation between Americans and British?

It did not succeed in averting official friction. It did prevent the American press from considering the challenge and attempting to answer it, just as in the case of India the same kind of censorship deprived the British press of an opportunity to meet the American challenge in the open.

Instead of any healthy general discussion of the issues at stake there was merely a general press campaign down one side of the case. The British public thus heard the critical side of the African issue as the American public heard the critical side of the argument about India, and neither heard the answering case adequately presented.

The only real result so far as public opinion in either country was concerned was to present only half the picture in each case without the balance which public discussion involves. If it could be shown that official governmental harmony was furthered by this procedure there might be some excuse for it. But it lacks this justification.

The fact that the British press was given free rein in London was received in American diplomatic and military quarters almost as a studied insult.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's problems in Africa and the reasons for the measures he has taken have been fully conveyed to London. The reasons for the acceptance of Admiral Jean Darlan, for example, were submitted to London promptly and were read to the House of Commons in secret session. General Eisenhower has been assured that the reasons for his actions are fully understood by His Majesty's Government.

Washington Wonderment

But none of the reasons have obtained wide publication in the English press nor has the British public been assured, as was General Eisenhower, that his actions were understood by the British Government. Follow this with a general press attack on the policies in Africa, which happen to be American policies, and you pave the way for considerable wonderment in Washington.

All of this is complicated by a very real difference of approach to the question of what French groups will be recognized. London, with its old ties with General de Gaulle, is pressing for a unification of the different French groups within the framework of the de Gaullist French National Committee and takes the attitude that if American recognition is added to the assets of this group it will be accepted by the great bulk of all Frenchmen, those inside France as well as those outside.

Washington bases its policy on the premise that the de Gaullists are not and never will be accepted by the majority of Frenchmen and that to limit the Anglo-American approach to Frenchmen through the de Gaullist movement would be to invite civil war in France.

Here you have a difficult difference of approach to reconcile. Public discussion could not possibly make the matter any worse than it is. Public discussion might very possibly have made it easier.

The Country Speaks: Iowa

'Crystallizing' of an Industry ..... ***By Otto Weber***

Council Bluffs, Iowa, a city of 41,000 population today has as its biggest war industry the manufacture of quartz crystals just about the size of a dime.

Up until 1940, nobody paid much attention to crystals, for they were needed only for radio transmitters.

Today, they have a definite place in the war. Each walkie-talkie needs about a dozen of them, each tank radio needs close to 200. Millions of them are being turned out for the Army and each crystal must be just right.

They must be ground to millionths of an inch. So exacting is the grinding that thickness of the crystals must be measured by a radio tone; no instrument ever made is precise enough to do it mechanically.

So the Scientific Radio Producing Company in Council Bluffs, staffed to a considerable extent by elderly middle-aged people, is putting this City on the war map by turning out crystals at an amazing rate.

The plant was the idea of Leo Meyerson, who ran a radio parts store. He didn't know much about crystals but he knew that E. M. Shideler of Fort Dodge, Iowa, had ground some crystals for fellow radio amateurs, including Mr. Meyerson. Mr. Shideler was about to be called into service, but when the Army heard he knew how to grind crystals, his call was canceled and he started his factory in Council Bluffs

In June, the first crystals were delivered. Since then, the plant has been remodeled three times, has overflowed into the next building, and a second plant has been started across the river at Omaha, Neb. Production has gone up spectacularly. Each week for the last six weeks the factory has bettered the previous week's record by 10 per cent. Production last week was about 16,000 per cent above that of the first week of production. In four months, the factory has made more crystals than were made in the entire United States two years ago.

Making crystals is a complicated job. They are made of quartz, which comes from Brazil. This quartz looks like big chunks of glass. Polarized light is reflected through the chunk to get its "grain." Then the chunk is fastened into a jig with plaster of paris and a thin slice taken off of it with a diamond-edged saw. This slice is again tested and then sawed into sheets.

The sheets are cut into small squares, with all flaws eliminated. Then the grinding job begins. The first grinding is rough and is measured with micrometers. The grinding is done in precision machines. Later the grinding is done in even more delicate machines. The operators of these machines determine the cut by listening to the tone of a radio device hooked to the crystal. Then they get a final test in temperatures ranging from 35 below zero to 150 above—for nobody can tell where a tank or a plane may have to go.

To Change the Subject:

Tumult on the Croquet Ground ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

"I might as well look about and see how the game is going now," said Alice to herself, as she heard the Queen's voice screaming in the distance. She had already heard the Queen sentence an undetermined number of players to be executed for having missed their turns, and she did not like the look of things at all. Indeed, it was the oddest croquet game, she thought, that she had ever played.

Just now, the mallets, which were really live swastikas, were looking the worse for wear. They had been banging around so recklessly ever since the game started that some of them had broken handles, or cracked heads. "I should think the Queen would retire them to be renovated," said Alice, thinking aloud.

Two of the mallets ran past her now, chasing one of the funny round dwarfs that had their hands tied behind their backs, whom Alice had come to know as people of the occupied countries. The mallets who were pursuing the dwarf collided suddenly with a pack of small brown bears that rushed at them so furiously that they tumbled heads over handles on the grass and lay there gasping, while the bears scampered wildly over them.

Meanwhile, Alice noticed that all the croquet hoops—each camouflaged to look like a small rising sun—had gone off to the other side of the field and seemed to be busily engaged in an adventure of their own. Alice was just thinking of going over to see what they were about, when a timid voice said, "It's—it's a very fine day!" and she saw that the White Rabbit was walking beside her.

"Very," said Alice. "Where's the Queen now?"

"Hush! Hush!" said the Rabbit in a low, hurried tone, looking anxiously over his shoulder. And Alice saw that the Queen was coming towards them, bawling orders to the mallets as she came. Alice knew at once that she was in a rage; the short bristly mustache that she had taken to wearing and the ugly scar on her face looked very forbidding.

As the Queen shouted orders to the mallets, Alice noticed something she had not seen before. The mallets were not all alike; some had black handles, others that had plain handles wore a decoration of two small eagles—one red and one black. Alice noticed that the mallets with eagle decorations seemed to be trying to get as far from the Queen as they could and form a group of their own. While the Queen, shouting commands across the croquet ground, was working furiously to surround herself completely with black-handled mallets.

The center of the game seemed to have swung so entirely to the doings of the Queen and the mallets among themselves, Alice noticed, that the dwarfs and the small brown bears were having a party of their own in the middle of the field. Some of the dwarfs had run off to the palace kitchen and come back with arms full of cakes and honey. These dainties they were dividing very fairly among themselves and the bears.

Alice was just about to remark to the White Rabbit that this would be a good time to start a rumpus and chase the Queen and the mallets off the field, when she noticed a curious appearance in the air a little above the Rabbit. She watched it closely for a moment and made it out to be the tip of an ear, which gradually became more distinct and complete and then included the side of a face, a whisker and an eye.

"It's the Cheshire Cat," she said to herself. "Now I shall have somebody to talk to."

"Who's winning?" inquired the Cat pleasantly, as soon as the other side of its face and its chin appeared.

"Nobody yet," replied Alice rather dolefully. "But I think our time's coming," she added hopefully.

"What is it that's coming, but never comes?" inquired a brisk voice in Alice's ear. A sharp elbow poked her side at the same time, and the Duchess planted herself determinedly beside her.

"If a thing is coming, it must come. That's just good sense," said Alice earnestly. "That is—unless it's stopped."

"Exactly," replied the Duchess triumphantly. "Now, there you have it. Unless it's stopped! I can't tell you just now what the moral of that is, but I shall remember it in a bit."

"By-the-by, what's become of the King?" inquired the Cat, who had just begun to vanish, starting with the tips of its ears, but stopped at that point to hear the answer to its question.

"The King was in his counting-house,
Counting out his losses,"

chanted the White Rabbit briskly, pulling a watch out of its waistcoat pocket, looking at it, and hurrying away.

"Not a bit of it," insisted the Duchess rudely, digging her sharp chin into Alice's shoulder to emphasize her remark. "He's keeping quiet because he's doubtful about the Queen's intentions. He agreed to come in on the game to get his share of the winnings, but it looks now as though he's more in line for the execution squad. And the moral of that is, 'Never imagine yourself to be otherwise than what it might appear to others that you might have been.'"

"I think I should understand that better," Alice said very politely, "if I had it written down: but I can't quite follow it as you say it."

"And the moral of that," said the Duchess, going off in a huff, "is, 'Believe nothing at all that you see and only half of what you hear.'"

Russia Looms as Turning Point in World Conflict

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seven Weeks of War in Russia Change Whole Aspect of World Conflict

The terrain over which the great Russian counter-offensive has driven back the Germans is reproduced in contour form by the Monitor artist. The flatness of the Volga-Don country contrasts with the broken mountainous character of the Caucasus where the south end of the line is operating. The German positions are indicated by swastika flags, while the main points of Russian advance toward Rostov in the center and south are shown by white arrows. The terrain brought within the map is the southern portion of the front, where the main fighting is in progress. There has also been a Russian counter-offensive around Rzhev and Velikie Luki, which are north of the sectors shown.

Australia: Tighter Economies in '43

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 8—Admitting Australians will commence 1943 with greater hopes and fewer fears, Prof. Douglas B. Copland, Federal Price Commissioner, warned that war in the Pacific will go on with greater ferocity than in 1942 as the enemy tries to regain the initiative wrested from him within the Southwest.

Professor Copland added the United Nations must assume the initiative to a greater extent, which is only attainable by "full development of total war and by complete adjustment of the country's economy to total war."

Professor Copland suggested that this will mean at least half of the national effort must be devoted to war needs with at least one person in every two working [or fighting] in the war.

Musts for 1943 Professor Copland listed as fewer luxuries, reduced facilities for travel with inevitable overcrowding of existing means of transport, less variety in clothing styles and simpler fashions.

Professor Copland declared that 1943 may see further inroads into the people's ideas of what they can do with their own money. Restrictions will be the stern necessities of total war.

"We must resign ourselves to a lower volume of goods and services in 1943, said Professor Copland. "It simply means that the greater our war effort the nearer we must get to a minimum subsistence level. If we are living above this level we are not making our full contribution to the war effort.

"Even though we are working unconscionable hours and carrying great responsibilities that remains true."

There is growing evidence that pride in the achievements of Australians and Americans in the war against the Japanese, together with hope springing from those achievements, are making it easier to convince people sacrifices are worth while.

It has been shown despite declared determination to enforce the original austerity plan, disclosure of which raised a storm of protest, that the plan has been modified considerably. Under a revised order every household may employ without permit either one full-time servant or two or more for a combined period not exceeding 48 hours weekly.

Changes made in the plan tremendously reduced the impact of the order originally issued by Minister of War Organization and Industry Dedman. When the original scheme was outlined the Government's legal advisers declared it would be upset if tested in the High Court.

Sponsors of plan have now met this difficulty by providing that a permit for employment of two or more servants for a greater aggregate period than 48 hours weekly cannot be refused or revoked in the case of any domestic servant who has not previously been offered by the Director General of Manpower work which he or she is capable of performing and which arises from circumstances attributable to the war.

Failure to insure that war work would be found for servants thrown out of private employment provided the kernel of opposition to the original plan. The new plan with the safeguards mentioned is regarded as generally acceptable.

Prussian War Machine Broken By Strong Reserves of Soviet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The turning point of the war in Russia that ended the long German advance and heralded the mighty Russian counteroffensive now appears to have become the turning point in the whole world conflict. Russia's effort, which revealed a surprising aggregation of reserves, almost coincided with the arrival of the world's greatest armada of more than 800 ships that landed General Eisenhower's forces in North Africa on Nov. 8.

How much this great turning point was prepared beforehand by unity of command is not known, but the fact remains that exactly two weeks after Berlin proclaimed fresh German-Rumanian advances beyond Nalchik in the Caucasus, and when the Stalingrad battle was in its twelfth week, the whole Russian scene changed. The great Prussian war machine that had trampled practically the whole continent of Europe under its iron heel began to be thrown back by masses of men and machines they apparently knew nothing of.

Inkling of the change came Nov. 17 when the Russians suddenly became active around Leningrad in the north, around Stalingrad in the center, and around Nalchik in the Caucasus at the south. Three days later the defeat of the Thirteenth German Tank Division and cooperating forces around Ordzhonikidze, gateway to the Georgian military highway through the Caucasus, showed that the Russians at the south were in some force. In another three days a formidable Russian army of infantry and tanks supported by heavy artillery broke up the German divisions northwest and southwest of Stalingrad.

By Nov. 28 the Russians had pushed on from Stalingrad, leaving 300,000 Germans still round that city but virtually cut off from their supply lines. Three weeks later, on Dec. 21, they had pushed on 46 to 74 miles from the city, taking quantities of booty and disorganizing the German front. Following the course of the Don and the east-west railroads, General Zhukoff's men pushed relentlessly on, capturing the communications center of Kotelnikovski, thus putting them in possession of 113 miles of railroad between that city and Stalingrad.

With the opening of the new year, the northern army broke through to Velikie Luki, one of the great northern bases of the Germans' 1,000-mile line. Simultaneously the southern forces and the Cossacks operating in the Caucasus renewed their drive by attacking the extended German salient to Nalchik.

Today the Russians are within 75 miles of Rostov and the fate of all the German forces south and southeast of that great port seems to be highly precarious.

New Zealand: Ration to Help 'Yankees'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealanders are carrying out their end of the lend-lease policy so actively they are now cutting their own rations in order that the United States Army of the Pacific may eat better.

When this country entered the war against the Axis, New Zealanders, remembering the first world struggle, said: "Well, there's one thing we'll never lack and that's food."

But as the war has widened, even the resources of this rich agricultural land have proved insufficient to supply the heavy demands made upon them.

This is because in addition to shipments of meat and dairy produce to the British home front large supplies have also been sent to the British empire armies fighting in the Middle East. On top of this supply system has come the building up of large armies in the Pacific war zone and the need for New Zealand to help feed them.

New Zealanders have met this need. They made available huge quantities of foodstuffs months ago, when movement of American forces into such key islands as New Caledonia and Fiji was yet secret. The fact that the supplies were going to Americans was known to few. When a chronic egg shortage developed, the marketing ministry had to do some heavy explaining. The statement that the missing eggs were going to "the forces" did not seem valid to soldiers who could recall seeing only four eggs in a month.

A recent order from United States supply services was for almost 500,000,000 eggs, and even during the time of plenty in recent months, civilians here have been limited to as few as three a week for each family. Markets have been on a 50 per cent ration of their previous supplies, with cuts to 25 per cent at times so that heavy military orders could be filled.

Similarly, large supplies of milk for the fighting men at one time caused the halting of New Zealand's plan (suggested by George Bernard Shaw) to give all school children milk every day. In special regions where the mobilization of troops was heavy, milk supplies went to them instead.

A third field in which large United States demands have to be met is fruit supplies. Since the Solomons campaign opened, oranges have become something to be bought the moment they are seen. Canning orange juice has become a large-scale South Pacific industry, and the needs of fighting men in the tropics are placed first.

Hence even in Australia, where oranges are normally plentiful, they have sold for as much as 25 cents apiece at times of extreme scarcity. The only way in which to have assured supplies of oranges in recent months has been to own a baby. The health department permits the reservation of citrus fruits for infants.

Now a new shortage has developed in apples. With other fruits going to the armies of the South Pacific, New Zealand, which used to export about one case of apples for every inhabitant of the country, finds itself short even of this staple fruit. This despite the fact that earlier in the war when the British cut their imports of fruit from New Zealand, the government was promoting sales campaigns and selling cases of fruit at low figures throughout the country.

There is also a vegetable shortage, and for much the same reason. The supply ministry is now pushing its biggest canning campaign in history, planning the raising of many types of vegetables on special plots and putting them up for use by the troops.

Curtin Visit to U. S. Considered Unlikely

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Jan. 8

Although some Australian quarters feel that Prime Minister John Curtin should visit Washington to ask President Roosevelt for more war aid, he is unlikely to travel overseas until there is a decisive change in the European situation, the political correspondent of the Melbourne Herald said today.

The writer, who said he had obtained his information on good authority, declared Mr. Curtin believed that a visit to the United States might establish the impression he was attempting to put pressure on the President at a time when the utmost co-operation of United Nations leaders is essential.

U. S. Retailers Seen Checking Runs on Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If it turns out that Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard was justified in his confidence that there would be no hoarding pending application of the announced compulsory rationing of canned goods, it will be largely to the credit of the retailers, it is felt here on the basis of a preliminary survey.

It couldn't be called a "run" or a "rush" perhaps, but it is evident that consumers are buying up canned goods in amounts substantially larger than for the past few weeks. That they do not buy more is apparently due to limits imposed by the retailers themselves.

Hoarders at Work

Mrs. Rose Marie Kiefer, secretary of the National Association of Retail Grocers, is satisfied that hoarders are at work, insofar as they are allowed. She insists, with a good many others who are not necessarily classed as opponents of New Deal measures, that the preliminary announcement of the coming of compulsory rationing was a mistake.

Reports coming in to the Association office here from throughout the country indicate that the situation elsewhere is much the same as in Chicago, with Washington, D. C., at the top of the list in respect to the intensity of buying.

Some local reports to the effect that "housewives stormed grocery stores," are held by close and disinterested observers to be without foundation. But it is admitted that buying is generally much more brisk than before news of the impending ration plan came out.

In some instances retailers have anticipated such a move and have been going on their own rationing systems for some weeks.

A. & P. stores in this region are limiting each customer to six cans, while Kroger stores allow but two. One large independent here, Stop & Shop, is limiting customers to four cans of one item, and an overall limit of 24 cans.

It is noted that the situation varies with the size and type of store. In the small neighborhood stores there is less inclination to overbuy. This is explained by the fact that the store managers and clerks know most of their customers personally, and the customers in turn know the store people, and each other. They have confidence in the store and in their neighbors and aren't led to buy out of fear.

Where heavy buying sprees have been reported the retailers in practically every case have applied some kind of restriction after it has become apparent that their stocks would not hold out under such increased demand. Buying from wholesalers so far apparently is about normal.

Must Declare Stocks

Rationing authorities are re-emphasizing the fact that everyone must declare his present stocks when applying for the new ration cards, and that therefore in the end no one will have, by hoarding, any more, for he can't buy more until the hoarded stock is used up. This, of course, presupposes a universally honest response to the questioning as to present stocks.

Just how far individual retail rationing systems will hold back the buying inclination no one can say, but it is pointed out that even with a limit of one or two cans per day to a customer, a family in the region of several stores can over a period of several weeks build up a substantial pile of goods. The full effectiveness of these local rationing plans will depend not only on the honesty of buyers, but on the alertness of the retailers, and their willingness to refuse continued day-after-day sales to one family.

This Time Problem of Europe More Economic Than Political

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in a previous article that the postwar handling of European economic problems may be a problem nearer to hand than appears, and that the very first aspect of it, the feeding of starved Europeans, will bring advance aspects of major subsequent problems. One will be the effort (in contrast to 1919, when the matter was left to Mr. Hoover) of all governments involved to have a hand in the feeding; another will be the requirement which this will impose of an ad hoc customs union or leveling of the inter-state trade barriers which were erected, with unfortunate result, after the last war; and a third will be the fact, desirable or undesirable, that private enterprise will be virtually nonexistent and that the feeding be not only at first, but for a prolonged period if not indefinitely, a task for governments and civil servants.

Obviously the first moves after the silencing of the guns will have to be economic rather than political. This will be in sharp contrast to 1919, when all the emphasis both in pre-Armistice discussions and in the Versailles conversations was political. At that time the assembled Versailles statesmen wrangled over boundaries and reparations while the European economy fell into even further disorder during "peace" than it had suffered during war. This time the silence will find Europe in vastly worse condition than last time, and it would be even more imperative, even if the current discussions had not already put so much greater emphasis on economic than political reconstruction, that economic matters come first.

The Versailles Solution

The keynote of 1919 peace aims was "self-determination of small nations." Europe was carved up into small sovereign states each of which promptly erected not only high tariff walls but—to a modern American—an almost unbelievable system of barriers at the border to the passage of goods, communications, railroad wagons, currencies and persons.

The Versailles statesmen, including President Wilson, started by cutting Europe into fragments, in the hope that a system equivalent to the "social contract" between independent property owners in the eighteenth century, could build an international system out of them. But it did not so work out. So today, as E. H. Carr says in his "Conditions of Peace," the emphasis must be reversed and "we must begin by creating the framework of an international order and then . . . encourage national independence to develop and maintain itself within the . . . framework. . . ." This is why the public today hears virtually nothing of "self-determination of small nations" and a great deal about "an international police system."

As a matter of fact the "self-determination of small nations" was carried, at Versailles, and despite the short-sightedness of many of the Allies and the determined effort of the French to erect a "cordon sanitaire" around Germany, to its ultimate possibilities. It has been estimated on good authority that less than 3 per cent of Europe's population were left by the Versailles Treaty under what could reasonably be called "alien" governments, Hitler's lies and distortions to the contrary notwithstanding. In fact, efforts to carry the idea further have run into two obvious cases of reduction to absurdity—the plans to transplant population segments, and the idea that Europe should be further atomized so that the Slovaks could be free of the Czechs, the Croats of the Serbs, and so on. There is no logical end to this.

Federation Still Lures

The Basques might be free of the French, the Castilians of Madrid, the blond Lombards on the north and the fiery Sicilians on the south might be freed of Rome, the Waldoons and Flemings of the Belgians, the Bavarians of the Berliners, and Yugoslavia on this principle might be split into the Serbs, Croats, Dalmatians, Slovenes, and so on.

Under the circumstances it is not at all strange that there occurs to every American the experiences of the American colonies in the years immediately after Cornwallis' surrender, i. e., from the Articles of Confederacy through Shays' Rebellion to the signing of the Constitution of the "United States of America."

Said Mr. Hoover on December 17, "The Declaration of Independence was an expression of aims and purposes and direction. But the Constitution was the embankment and the pavement of the road to free men. The Declaration came from the yearning of the human heart. And the Constitution came from the heads of realistic men cooperating with each other. . . ."

Said Vice-President Wallace 12 days later, "The United Nations, like the United States 155 years ago (1787), are groping for a formula which will give the greatest possible liberty without producing anarchy and at the same time will not give so many rights to each member nation as to jeopardize the security of all. . . ."

Every other American who has spoken on the subject has somehow come round to reference to the creation of the United States. It is tropismatic for American thinking. In machine-shop terminology federation is a jig which American political designers have never discarded.

Self-Determination Unsound

"Self-determination for small nations" in Europe was not only due for political reduction to absurdity. It was also economically unsound. It has been argued that the first American states were racially homogeneous and therebetter fitted for federation than post-Nazi Europe. But on the other hand it took a day to get from Salem to Boston, a week to get from Boston to New York, and a month from Salem or Boston to Charleston; it was almost quicker to go by London between some points in the colonies, and the trade ties were trans-Atlantic rather than by land-route.

In these times a man, a letter, or a piece of fast freight, can go from New York to Chungking in the time it took him to get from New York to Boston. More than that, the men of Maine were fishermen, of Salem traders, of New York Dutchmen, of Philadelphia merchants, of Virginia aristocrats, and of Charleston rice-growers.

The Versailles splitting of Europe into self-determined small nations was further ill-omened because it did not fit the military or industrial facts. It takes years to prepare for war and then it is successful only with heavy industry. The disparity between big and small "powers" grew to impossibility.

The position of "neutral" became impossible, once a nation like the Germans, gifted with ability and heavy industry, became unscrupulous about its use. The Versailles boundaries, right as they were ethically, were many of them meaningless from a military point of view. Even the mountains surrounding Czechoslovakia finally failed.

Problem of Race, Sovereignty

And the old "balance of power" under which neutrals flourished, also gave way. France was practically beaten in 1917, as Hemingway points out in his introduction to "Men at War," and was rescued only by Britain and the United States, and there was no hope of permanently re-hoisting her to the rule of gendarme of Europe.

In point of fact, there seems little except historical reason why nationality must spell sovereign state. The Welsh do not seem to need to have a sovereign state, nor the Basques in France, the Catalonians in Spain, or the Saxons in Germany. Three races from three sources speaking three languages make up the Swiss Republic, the Scots settled with the English by taking them over, the Belgians get along with Waldoons and Flemings, and the Czechs, Slovaks, and Ruthenians got along with some differences, as do Texans, Californians, and Vermonters.

It seems no more absurd to expect the Dutch, Belgians and Danes to sleep in the same state, or the Norwegians and Swedes, who look and sound alike to Americans, or Czechs and Poles, as to expect the inhabitants of Turin and Naples, or those of Belgrade and Dubrovnik (Ragusa) to do so. The European world is not made of Irishmen.

This is not an argument for a world federation. American thinking still seems to wobble between the extraordinary idealism of world union now and the timid fear that the outmoded provincialism of back-country Europeans must be placated by the dangerous gift of nineteenth-century sovereignty. Even the British seem to be seeing that it may be dangerous, after fighting a lost war to victory, to give away the fruits of victory to local European prejudice, whereas the average American is inclined to view Europe as a whole and not merely as a term in grammar-school geography.

(To be continued)

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 5

Credit for Dependents

A taxpayer is entitled to a credit for each person other than husband or wife, whether related to him or not, and whether living with him or not, who during the taxable year was dependent upon and received his chief support from the taxpayer, provided the dependent was either (a) under 18 years of age, or (b) incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

The credit for dependents is based upon actual financial dependency and not mere legal dependency. It is not necessary that the dependent be related to the taxpayer, but the taxpayer must have provided more than one-half of the support, or there is no dependency.

The term "mentally or physically defective" includes not only those who are mentally afflicted and physically crippled, but also persons who, by reason of old age or impaired health, are incapable of self-support. The state of mental or physical defect need not be of a permanent nature, but if it existed for only a portion of the year, then the credit for dependent can be claimed only for that portion of the year during which the dependent was supported by the taxpayer.

A person may not acquire a credit for dependents by reason of support of a person qualifying as a dependent if, as a result of such support, he acquires a head of family exemption, but may acquire a credit for dependents by reason of additional persons qualifying as dependents, whom he supports. Thus, if a person claims head of family exemption on account of support of an aged mother or father, incapable of self-support, or a child, he would not be entitled to a credit for such dependent; but if he supported more than one such person he could claim credit for such additional persons provided they were under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support.

Credit for dependents may not be divided between two persons filing separate returns, but must be taken by the one contributing the chief support. A credit for dependents may be claimed by a father who provides the support for his children living with his divorced wife, if the support is provided as the result of a court decree or as the result of an agreement between husband and wife.

The credit for a dependent, allowable to a taxpayer filing on Form 1040, is $350, and is proportionate with the number of months of dependency. Thus, for a child born on July 1, the credit allowable would be $175 (for six months), and if a child became 18 years of age on July 1, the credit allowable would be $175. One-half a month or less is not counted as a month; more than one-half a month is counted as a month in calculating the credit.

A credit of $385 for each dependent on July 1 of the year is allowable to a taxpayer using Simplified Form 1040A.

Large Users of Vital Metals to Be Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—All large users of aluminum, copper and steel will be limited to a maximum of 60 days' requirements under the Controlled Materials Plan.

A War Production Board order prohibited acceptance of these materials after April 1 by manufacturers if the delivery would increase inventories beyond needs for the next 60 days.

Today's Stock Prices at 2:55 P.M.

Today's sales Aest.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	710,770
1943 volume to date	2,819,106
1942 volume to date	3,252,210

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Thursday	41.7	Prev day	41.7
Month ago	40.1	Year ago	38.4
'42-3 high	42.0	'42-3 low	32.0

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	2	52¼	52	52	— ½
Abbott4½pf4	1	112	112	112	
Adams E .45e	22	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Addressog (1)	2	15	14¾	15	
Air Reduct 1a	2	38⅞	38¾	38¾	— ¾
Alaska Juneau	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	
Allegpf$30ww	2	5½	5½	5½	
Alleg pr pf	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud (2e)	6	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Allen Ind ¾e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	— ¼
Allied Kid (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Allied M (1e)	18	17½	17¼	17⅜	
Allied St(.60)	23	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Allied St pf 5	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Allis-C M (1)	12	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 2	3	69	68¾	69	
Am A Ch 1.20e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	+ 1/16
Am Airl 1½e	2	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¼
Am Bk N .40e	2	9	8	9	+ ¼
AmBrSh 1.70e	2	30	29½	30	+1
Am Cable & R	48	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	73	73	73	
Am Can pf (7)	1	175	174	174	— ¼
Am C F pf 7	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
Am Chicle(4a)	5	99⅜	99	99	— ⅜
AmCSug 2½e	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Distill	7	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
Am Euro ¼e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
Am & For Pow	14	2	⅞	2	+ ⅛
A FP6pf1.80k	3	41	40⅛	41	+2
A FP7pf2.10k	4	47⅞	47½	47⅞	— ⅞
Am & F P 2pf	22	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅜
Am-H S S 3	1	32	32	32	— ¼
Am H L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
Am Home 2.40	2	54	54	54	
Am Ice	16	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locom'tive	10	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am M&F .80	1	12½	12½	12½	
AmM&Met½e	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Met (1a)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
AmNews 1.80	3	28	27¼	28	+ ¾
Am Pow & Lt	54	⅞	13/16	⅞	
APL$6pf3⅜k	32	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+1
APL$5pf2.81k	39	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
Am R&S(.30e)	47	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Am R M (1e)	19	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Am RMpf4½	1	56	56	56	— ½
Am Ship B 3e	31	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ¼
Am Smelt 2a	7	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ¼
Am S&R pf 7	22	147	147	147	
Am Stl F (2)	9	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	
Am Sugar (2e)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Am S Tob (2e)	4	22⅜	22	22	+ ⅜
Am Tel&Tel 9	19	131⅞	130⅞	131	
Am Tob (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ½
Am Tob B (3)	14	45½	45¼	45½	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	1	135½	134	135½	+2¼
Am Type Fdrs	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Visc (2)	8	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
Am Water Wks	99	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Am Wool pf 8k	3	58	57½	58	+ ½
Am Zinc L&S	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Am Z pr pf5k	1	43	43	43	
Anaconda 2½e	36	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Anchor H 1e	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+1¼
Arch-D-M (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Armour Ill	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Arm pr pf	2	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ¾
Arm Ck 1.35e	4	30½	30¼	30¼	— ½
Artloom ½e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Assd Dry Gds	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
As D G 2 pf 7	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
Atchison (6e)	5	45⅝	45⅛	45½	
At T&SF pf 5	8	67¼	66¾	67¼	+ ¼
Atl Coast (2e)	5	27¼	27	27	— ¼
Atl Refin .70e	4	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ¼e	29	7⅛	7	7	+ ¼
Atlas P pf (5)	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ¼
Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Avia Cp ¼e	57	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Bald Loc ct 1e	9	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
Balt & Ohio	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
Balt & Ohio pf	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
Bang & Ar pf	1	36½	35¾	36	— ½
Barber Asphalt	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
Barker pf 2¾	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Barnsdall .60	6	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wk 2e	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Ben Avia 3¾e	6	34⅞	34¾	34¾	
Benef IL 1½e	4	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
BestFoods .60	42	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅞
Beth Stl (6)	25	56⅜	56	56	— ¼
Beth Stl pf 7	3	112½	112	112½	+1
Black-Dk 1.60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Blaw-Kno .35e	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Bloom (⅞e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Boeing Air 1e	29	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅜
Bon Ami A (4)	20	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ½
Bond Str 1.60	1	17	17	17	— ¼
BordenCo1.40e	13	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Wr 1.60	5	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
Bridg'p B (1)	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	9	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Briggs&St (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	
Bkly U Gas ½e	11	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Brown Shoe(2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
Brunsw'k-B 1	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Bucyrus-E ½e	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	30	76¼	76¼	76¼	—1¼
Budd Wh (1e)	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Buffalo (2e)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Bullard 2½e	1	20	20	20	
Burl pf (2½)	3	56¼	56	56	
Burr Add(.60)	8	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	18	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Bu T B pf2¼k	30	22½	22	22½	+1
Butl'r B .60e	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Butte Cop ¼e	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Byers p22.95k	90	71⅛	71	71	Dec30
Byers (AM)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Byron Jk 1¼e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Calif Pk 1½	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Ld	4	¾	¾	¾	
Cal & Hecla 1	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Camb Wy 1¼e	3	15½	15½	15½	
Canada Dr .60	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
Canadian Pac	41	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Caro C&O (5)	1	85¼	85	85¼	+ ¼
Carr-Gen .20a	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Case (J I) 7e	2	78½	78	78	+ ¾
Caterpil Tr (2)	7	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese (2)	7	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Celotex Cp ½	12	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Celotex pf (5)	1	80	79½	80	+1¼
Cent Ag 2½a	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Cent Fdy .10e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cen Violet2½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Cent Rib pf 7	2	105½	104	105	
Cerro de P (4)	10	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ½
Cert-teed Prod	2	3	3	3	
Cert-teed 6pf	3	33	32½	33	— ⅛
Champ P&F 1	3	18	18	18	+ ¼
ChampP&F pf 6	1	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Ches & Ohio3a	19	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Chi&EIllA.59e	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Gr West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ChiGWpf 1¼k	1	11	11	11	
Chi Mail ½e	10	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅜
Chi Pn T (2)	7	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37	37	37	—1
CRI & P 6pf	4	¾	¾	¾	
Chrysler 3½e	12	68⅜	67⅞	67⅞	— ½
City I&F 1.20	6	10½	10½	10½	
Cleve Elpf4½	1	112	112	112	+ ½
Cleve G B 2e	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Clev Gr B pf 5	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
Climax 1.20a	2	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
Cluett P 2¼e	1	34	34	34	
Cluett P pf 7	1	150	150	150	+2¾
Colgate P ½a	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Colg-P pf 4¼	1	106	106	106	— ½
Collins & A	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Col & South	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
Col&Sou 1 pf	3	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Col&Sou 2 pf	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Col Br A 1½e	5	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
Col G&E .10g	116	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
Col G&EpfA 6	3	43⅝	43¼	43½	+1¼
Col G&E 5pf5	1	42	41¼	42	+1
Colum Pic ½e	4	9½	9½	9½	
Col Carb 4¼e	2	82	82	82	—2⅛
Coml Credit 3	5	27⅜	27	27	— ½
Coml Inv Tr 3	28	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	— ¼
Colm Solv .60e	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Com'th&South	76	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & Sou pf	40	40	38⅝	40	+1½
Com'th 1.60e	29	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅜
Congol-N (1a)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Consol Airc	26	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅞
ConsC prpf6½	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Cons Cig 1½e	1	11	11	11	
Cons Cop .45e	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	64	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Cons Ed pf (5)	2	92½	92½	92½	
Consol Oil ½	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Consol'n Coal	8	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
Con Pw pf 4½	1	92¼	92	92¼	+ ¼
Container 1½e	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	2	4½	4½	4½	
Cont Can 1¼e	12	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
Cont Mot .55e	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Cont O Del (1)	15	26¼	25½	25¾	— ¼
Cop'weld S .80	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
CornEx(2.40)	1	39	39	39	
Corn Prod 2.60	3	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅜
Corn Prod pf7	1	178	178	178	
Crane Co (1e)	37	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Crosley (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Cr'wn C&S½e	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Crown Zel (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Crown Zel pf 5	1	82	81½	81½	— ½
Crucible Stl 2e	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf	50	9½	9½	9½	
Cudahy Pack	6	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Cuneo P pf4½	1	100	100	100	
Curtis Publish	25	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Ppf	1	32	32	32	+1⅛
CurP pf 1.60k	14	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+1⅛
Curtiss W (1e)	21	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Curtiss-WA 2e	9	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-H 1¼e	3	18	17½	17½	— ½
DavegaS (½e)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Davison C .60e	11	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
Decca Rec .60e	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Deere 1.35e	17	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ½
Del & Hudson	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Del Lack&W	7	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Detroit E1.30e	41	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray(1)	1	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅝
Diam Mat 1½	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Diam T M 1e	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Dis C-S h2.22	4	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
Dix-Vor A2½	1	39	39	39	
Dome h1.70e	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Douglas Air 5e	4	57	56¾	57	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	131¾	131¾	131¾	+ ¼
DresserM 1½e	4	16	16	16	— ¼
du Pont 4¼e	7	134⅜	134	134⅜	— ⅜
du P't pf 4½	5	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	— ¼
Duq L 1pf (5)	2	118½	118¼	118½	+ ½
East Air Lines	7	32	32	32	+ ¼
Eastman (5)	5	147½	147¼	147¼	
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	
El&M In .06e	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
El Auto 2¼e	10	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
El Pow & Lt	27	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
El P&L $6 pf	8	31⅜	30½	31	+1
El P&L $7 pf	24	34½	33¾	34	+ ¼
El Stor Bat 2	2	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
El Paso G 2.40	2	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅝
Endi-John 3	1	50	50	50	+ ½
Eng Pub Serv	106	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Eng PS$5pf 5	1	57¾	57	57¾	+3¾
EPS5½pf5½	2	59¾	58½	59¾	+2
Eng PS $6pf 6	1	64	63	64	+1½
Erie RR (1e)	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Erie RR ct 1e	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
EurekaVC .10e	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Evans Prod	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cello 2.60	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sug 2	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
Fed L&T 1¾e	25	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Min & S 4	9	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
Fed Mog (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Fed D St 1.40	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Fed DS pf4¼	1	78½	78½	78½	+1⅞
Fid P F 1.60a	5	42½	42	42	— ¼
Firestone 1½e	4	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¼
First NSt 2½	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote .90e	9	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅜
Florence 2	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Florsheim A 2	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
Food Ma 1¾e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	8	11⅛	11	11	+ ¾
Foster 6 1½	3	17	17	17	
Francisco Sug	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Freeport S (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	—1
Gair Robt ¼e	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gamewell (3e)	1	20	20	20	
Gar Wood	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am I .40e	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2e	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Gen Bak(.45e)	2	6⅛	6	6	
Gen Bronze	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gen Cable A	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 7k	80	76½	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅜
Gen Cigar 1a	7	22	21¾	22	+1
Gen Elec 1.40	44	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Gen Food1.70e	10	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	390	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G&E cvpf	30	106	105	106	+1
Gen Motors (2)	49	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅛
Gen Mot pf(5)	*1	130	130	130	+2¼
Gen Prec (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Gen Pr I .30e	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	3	11/16	11/16	11/16	+ 1/16
Gen Refr 1.20e	4	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Gen Shoe (1)	17	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
Gen St pf(6k)	1	61¼	61	61¼	+ ¾
Gen Tel(1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Gen T&R (1e)	3	15½	15½	15½	
Gillette (.45e)	14	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	15	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Glidden 1.10e	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
Goebel Bw .20	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich (1e)	6	25½	25⅛	25½	
Goodrich pf 5	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	
Good'yTR1¼e	11	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
Goodyear pf 5	3	91	91	91	
Graham-Paige	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Grand Union	2	8	8	8	
Gt N I O ct 2e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¾
Gt Nor pf (2e)	11	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
Green HL (2a)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Greyhound(1a)	9	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
GrumAirc1½e	7	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
Guantan Sugar	2	2⅝	2½	2½	
Gulf Mob&Oh	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
GulfMpf 2½e	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Hall Print 1a	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Hamil W .80e	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
Hanna $5 pf 5	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Harb-W 1½e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	10	1½	1½	1½	
Hazel Atlas 5	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ½
Hercules (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Hercul P 2½e	4	75	75	75	
Holland F (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Holly Sugar(1)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Homestake	4	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Hou-HerA 2½	1	37	37	37	— ⅜
Hou-HerB.80e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Houston Oil	10	4½	4⅜	4½	
Hudson & Man	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	
Hudson&M pf	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Howe Snd 3a	2	32	32	32	
Hudson B (h2)	3	22½	22¼	22½	
Hudson Motor	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	11	¾	¾	¾	
Illinois Cent	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Ill Cen L L 4	1	37	37	37	
Ill Cent pf	4	19	19	19	+ ¼
Ind Pw 1.40e	20	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
Indian Refin	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Indus Rayon 2a	3	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	+ ⅝
Inger-Rand (6)	1	91	91	91	+2
InlandSt 4½e	1	64	64	64	+ ¼
Inspir Cop 1	4	10	10	10	
Interlake ½e	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Int Bus Ma 6a	2	149½	149	149	— ½
Int Harvest 2a	13	58¾	58	58	— ⅛
Int Hydro El A	10	¾	11/16	¾	+ 1/16
Int Mer Marine	5	10⅛	10	10	
Int Min'ls ½e	2	12⅛	12	12	
Int Min'ls pf 4	4	55¼	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
Int Mining¼g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Int Nick Can 2	14	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛
Int Paper Co	39	9	8¾	8⅞	
Int Paper pf 5	8	49¼	48¾	49	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	395	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ¼
Int T&T for ct	53	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¾
Island Cr 1½e	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Jewel T 1.60	4	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅝
Johns-M 2¼e	13	72¼	72	72¼	
Jones&L Stl 2e	7	19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
Jones&L pfA 5	4	55	55	55	+ ½
Jones&L pfB 5	3	64⅞	65⅞	64⅞	+ ⅞
Joy Mfg (.90e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
KalamS&F .60	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
Kelsey H A 1½	10	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
KelseyHB 1½	3	9¼	9	9¼	
Kendall pf 6a	1	105	105	105	+ ¼
Kennecott (3e)	16	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Kresge 1.15e	1	20	20	20	
Kress SH 1.60	1	23½	23½	23½	
Kroger Groc 2	6	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
Lee R&T 2¼e	107	28	27½	27½	— ½
Lehigh PC1½	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
Lehigh V Coal	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Lehigh V C pf	5	13	12¾	12¾	
Lehigh Val RR	3	3⅛	3	3	
Lehman Cp 1a	8	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ½
Lehn&F 1.40	1	14½	14½	14½	
Lerner Strs (2)	4	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
Lib-O-F G (1)	7	32½	31½	31½	— ⅝
Lib. McN .45e	18	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Lig&My B 3a	6	65½	64¾	65½	+ ½
Lima Loc (2)	7	25	25	25	+ ½
Lion Oil Ref 1	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Liquid Carb 1a	6	16⅛	16	16	
Lockheed A 2e	42	17⅞	17	17⅞	+1⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	11	43½	42½	43	— ½
Long Bell Lb A	15	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
Lorillard1.20e	7	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Lou & Nash 7e	4	60½	59¾	59¾	— ½
MacAnd 1.80e	3	21	20½	20½	— ½
Mack Truck 3e	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ¼
Macy (RH)(2)	6	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Magma C (2)	8	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
Manati Sug	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Mandel 1¼e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Mar Mid .18e	30	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Mar S Ry pr pf	6	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
MarshFld .80a	24	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Mart GL 1½e	14	19⅜	18¼	19⅜	+ ⅞
Martin-Parry	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
Masonite Cp 1s	7	32½	32	32½	
MathAlk 1⅜e	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
May Dept St 3	4	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
Maytag Co	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
McCall 1.40	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
McGraw Elec 2	6	22⅝	22½	22½	
McKes & R(1)	9	15¼	15	15	
Mead Cp(.90e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Melville Sh(2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Mengel Co ¼e	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Mengel5pf2½	2	26½	26	26	+ ⅜
MestaMa 2⅞e	2	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅝
Mid Stl 1pf 8	1	108½	108¼	108¼	— ¾
Minn-Hon (2a)	5	60½	60½	60½	— ¼
Minn-Moline	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Mission .85e	3	14	14	14	
Mo-Kan-Texas	4	1	1	1	
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Monsanto2¼e	2	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	+ ⅝
Morrell J 1¾e	1	31½	31½	31½	+3
Monsan pf C 4	1	110⅛	110	110⅛	+ ⅛
Mont Wd (2)	21	33⅞	33½	33½	
Morris&E 3⅞	2	13½	13¼	13½	
Motor Pr ½e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
MotorWh(.80)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Mueller 1.65e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Mul'npf12¾k	1	54	53	53	
Munsing 2¼e	1	15	15	15	
Murphy GC (3)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+1¼
Murphy pf 4¾	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅝
Murray Cp ½e	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
NashCh&St 3e	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
Nash-Kelv ½	30	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Nat Acme (2)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Nat Au pf.60	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Nat Aviat ⅝e	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Nat Bis 1.40e	18	16⅜	16	16	
Nat Bisc pf 7	1	162½	162½	162½	+ ½
Nat Can (¼e)	1	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
NatCashReg 1a	7	19⅛	19	19	— ⅜
Nat Cyl G .80	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
Nat Dairy .80	9	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
Nat Dept Strs	3	7	7	7	
Nat Dist (2)	5	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Nat Gyps(¼e)	37	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Nat Gyp pf4½	1	72	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅜
Nat Lead ½	14	14½	14¼	14⅜	
Nat Ld pf B 6	1	138½	138½	138½	+1
Nat M & SC 1	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt	72	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Nat Supply	27	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
NS5½pf 8¼k	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
Nat Sup $2pf	7	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¾
Nat Tea	2	3	3	3	
Natomas Co(1)	7	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅝
Newmont 1¾e	6	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Newport (½e)	20	11⅛	10¾	11	
New N S 2½e	14	18	17⅞	18	
NY Air (2)	3	28¾	28½	28½	
NY Cent (1e)	24	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
NY Chi&St L	2	12⅜	12	12⅜	
NY Ch&StL pf	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
NYC Omn 2¼e	5	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
NY Dock	3	7	6¾	7	+ ½
NY Dock pf	3	18¼	17½	18¼	+1½
NY&Harlem 5	1	64½	64	64	— ½
NY NH&H pf	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
NY Shipblg 3e	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
Norf&West 10	1	169	169	169	
Nor&Wes pf 4	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
No Am Av(1e)	28	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
NorthAm1.34f	142	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ½
NoA5¾pf27⅞	1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Northern Pacle	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Norwalk .20e	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Norwich .70e	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Ohio Oil (½e)	42	12⅛	12	12	
Oliver F (2e)	7	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅞
Omnibus Corp	18	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Oppen Col ½e	¼ 6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
Otis Elev (1e)	15	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Outboard 2¼e	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¾
Owens-I G (2)	5	55⅜	55	55⅜	+ ⅜
Pacific Coast	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
Pac Coast 2 pf	1	15⅛	14¾	14¾	—1
Pac G&E (2)	8	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ½
Pac Mills (2)	4	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
Pac T & T 6e	1	149	149	149	+ ½
Pac Tin Cons	18	¼	⅛	¼	
Pac W Oil ½e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Packard(.10e)	37	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Pan Am Air 1e	23	5⅜	5	5	— ½
Parhd pf 5.60	1	107¾	107½	107½	+ ½
Panhandle.10e	13	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
ParamPic 1.20	51	16	15⅞	16	
Param 1pf 6	1	111½	111½	111½	—1⅛
ParkUtah .10g	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Parke D 1.30e	8	27¾	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅝
ParkRust 1¼e	4	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¾
Parmelee Trans	20	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
Patino M 4¼e	6	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
Penney JC 3a	2	81	80¾	80¾	
Penn Coal & C	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Penn-Dix Cem	4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Penn-D pf 3k	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Penn RR 2½e	21	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Pepsi-Co 2¼e	19	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅝
Pere Marquette	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
Pere Marq pf	3	20¾	20	20	— ¾
Petrol Co .35a	18	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
Phelps D 1.60	8	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
Phila Co pf(6)	3	39	38½	39	+ ½
Phila 6 pf (3)	1	70½	69¼	70½	+2
Philco Cp ¾e	10	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Philip Mor 3a	2	80½	80	80	
Phillips Pet 2	5	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ⅝
Pillsbury (1a)	12	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
Pitt CC&StL 5	1	102	102	102	— ¼
Pitt S&B .45e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Pitt Stl 5%pf	1	25	25	25	
Pitt ppf13¾k	10	67	67	67	+1
Pitts (new)	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ¼
Poor & Co B	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
Pitts pf B	20	25	24	24	—3
Plym Oil 80a	2	14½	14¼	14¼	
Postal Tel pf	7	18⅜	18	18⅜	
Pressed S ½e	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Proctor&Gm 2	6	49½	49¼	49½	
Pb Sv NJ .95e	50	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
PSNJ8%pf8	20	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¾
P S NJ7pf(7)	100	99	98½	98½	
P S NJ 6pf(6)	80	89⅞	88½	89⅞	+1⅜
P S NJ$5pf5	280	78⅞	78	78¼	— ¼
Pullman (1a)	12	27	26¾	27	
Pure Oil ½e	14	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Pure O 5pf(5)	2	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
Purity B 1.55a	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Radio Cp .20e	332	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Radio pf 3½	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅝
Radio-Keith-O	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Raybest (2e)	2	21½	21½	21½	
Rayonier (1)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Rayonier pf(2)	1	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Reading Co(1)	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
Reading 2pf 2	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Real Silk pf 4k	20	66¼	66¼	66¼	—3¾
Rels & Co 1 pf	80	20½	20	20	— ¾
Rem Rand .85e	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
ReoMot ct ½e	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Repub Stl 1¼e	19	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Rep Stl cv pf6	40	96¼	96	96¼	+ ½
Rep Stl pf A 6	1	74½	74½	74½	— ½
Rev Cop & Br	10	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
Reyn Met ½e	8	8	7½	8	+ ½
Rev M pf 5½	1	80	80	80	
Reyn Sp (¼e)	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
Rey T B 1.70e	45	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Richfield ½e	1	7½	7½	7½	
Ritter Co 1a	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
Ruber 1.15e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
Rustless(.60a)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Safeway St (3)	2	35	35	35	
St Joseph (2)	9	29¼	28¾	29¼	+1
St L-San F pf	4	⅝	½	⅝	
Savage (1¾e)	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Schenley (1e)	12	20¾	20	20¼	— ⅛
Scott P 1.80a	1	39	39	39	
Scott P pf4½	1	114	114	114	
Seaboard Air L	4	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
Seaboard ALpf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Seagrave Corp	4	2	2	2	+ ¼
Sears Roe (3a)	2	59½	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
Servel Inc (1)	14	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Sharon Stl (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Sharon St pf 5	1	55	55	55	+1
Sharp&D .40e	3	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Shattuck .40a	3	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Silv King .10e	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Shell Oil (1e)	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Simmons 1¼e	10	17	16½	17	+ ½
Skelly O 1¼e	2	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Smith & C (2)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Snider Pk1½e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Soc-Vac (½)	42	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
SoAmG&P.20e	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
S P Rico 3¼e	5	21	20⅞	21	
So Cal. Ed1½e	10	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
SoNatGal.15e	7	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
South'n Pac 1e	23	16⅜	16	16	+ ⅛
Spear & Co	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Southern Ry	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
So Ry pf 5e	13	35⅞	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Sparks-W ¼e	17	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
SpenKell1.90e	1	24	24	24	+1
SperryCp 1½e	21	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+1
Spiegel Inc	16	3	3	3	— ⅛
Spiegel pf 4½	1	55⅝	55½	55½	— ⅛
Square D (2)	8	34¾	33¾	33¾	— ½
Squibb (2½e)	1	49½	49½	49½	
Stand Br .10e	351	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+ ⅝
StandB pf 4½	3	101	101	101	+ ⅛
Stand Gas&El	12	½	7/16	½	+ 1/16
Stand Gas$4pf	37	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅜
Std G $6 pr pf	8	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ¾
Std G $7 pr pf	36	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ¾
Std O C 1½e	18	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Stand O India	8	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅜
Std O NJ 1a	42	47⅛	46⅞	47	— ⅛
Std O Oh 1½a	5	37⅞	37½	37¾	
Stewart-W ½e	7	7½	7⅜	7½	
Stokeley Bros	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Stone&W ¾e	18	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Studebaker Cp	27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Sun Oil (1)	2	49	49	49	+ ½
SunshineM 55e	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Superheater 1a	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
Sup'ior O .05e	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Superior Steel	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Swift 1.20a	11	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Swift Int'l 2a	4	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Sylvania 1¼e	7	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
Sym-Gld .60e	3	4½	4½	4½	
Tenn Corp (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Tex&PacRy 1e	4	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
Texas Co (2)	8	43	42¾	42¾	
Texas G P.20e	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Tex PC&O.40a	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Tex PacL .10e	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Texas Sul (2a)	9	37¼	37	37	— ¼
That cvpf3.60	1	36	36	36	+1
Thermoid .40e	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
The Fair	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Third Av Tran	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Thom Pr 1½e	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
Thompson-Star	10	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	— ¼
Thompson-S pf	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Tide W A .60e	4	10⅛	10	10	
Tide W pf 4½	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	
Tim-Det 3¼e	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
Timken R B 2e	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
Transamer(½)	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Trans&West A	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
Tri-Cont Corp	25	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Tri-Cont pt 6	1	70	70	70	+1
Truax-Tr .97e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
TwenC-F 1¼e	8	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Twin City R T	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Twin C pf 7k	1	70½	69¾	70¼	+ ⅛
Underw'd 2½e	5	42½	42	42	— ⅞
Un B&P .80e	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Union Cb (3)	13	80⅜	79⅝	80	— ⅜
Un E4½pf4½	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+1¼
Union O C (1)	7	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Union Pac (6)	6	82¾	82½	82¾	+ ½
Union Pac pf 4	12	80	80	80	+ ⅛
UnionTk 1.90e	5	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
United Air L	11	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Unit Airc (3e)	7	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Unit Air pf(5)	1	95	95	95	
United Bisc (1	14	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
United Carb 3	3	57½	57½	57½	— ¼
United Corp	65	11/16	11/16	11/16	
Unit Cp pf 3k	75	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
United Drug	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Unit Dyewood	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Unit Elec Coal	6	5½	5½	5½	
Unit Fruit (3)	8	65½	65¼	65⅜	— ⅜
UnitedGl .45e	99	6	5⅞	6	
UnitGas pf 5	4	105	105	105	+ ⅞
Unit M&M 1a	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	
US&For Sec	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
US Freight	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
US Gypsum (2	2	62½	62½	62½	—1
USHoffm (½e)	1	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
US Indus 1a	2	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
US Leather	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
US LthA(½e)	18	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
US Pipe&F 2a	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
US Real&Imp	17	¾	¾	¾	— 1/16
US Rubber	18	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
US Rub 1pf 4e	1	101	101	101	— ½
US Smelt (4)	6	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel (4)	24	48⅛	47½	47½	— ½
US Steel pf 7	6	113⅛	112¾	112¾	— ¼
US Tob 1.32e	3	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
Un Stk'yd .15e	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
United StoresA	4	15/16	⅞	15/16	— 1/16
Univ-Cy .95e	1	15	15	15	+1¼
Vadsco Sale pf	2	33	33	33	+1½
V Raalte 2½e	1	26	26	26	
Vanadium ¼e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Vick-Chem 2a	3	41	41	41	
VickCW 1.10e	1	25	24¼	25	+1
Va-Caro Chem	54	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Va-Ca 6pf 5k	9	42⅝	41½	41⅞	— ⅝
Va E&P$6pf6	1	117	117	117	— ¼
Vulcan Detin 6	1	80	80	80	+1⅝
Vultee Air½e	6	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¾
Wabashpf4½e	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
Waldorf Sys 1	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Walker (h4)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Walworth ½e	6	5	4⅞	5	
WardBpf1.70k	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Warner Br Pic	54	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Wash G L 1½	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Waukesha M 1	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Wayne Pump 2	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Webster Eisen	1	2½	2½	2½	
Wesson O (1)	7	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
West In S ½e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
West P El A 7	1	56	56	56	+2
W Pen Pf4½	1	109	109	109	— ½
WVaP&P 1¼e	8	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
West Auto (1)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
WestMary 2pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
West Pac pf 5	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅜
West Un T (2)	2	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
West AB 1¼e	12	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
West E&M 4e	21	81⅞	81⅛	81¼	— ⅛
Westv C pf4½	*1	107	107	107	+ ½
Wheel St 1½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Wheel pr pf 5	1	60	59¾	60	+1⅜
WhiteMot1¼e	8	14	14	14	+ ⅛
White Sew M	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Wilcox Oil	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Willys-Overl'd	8	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Willys-Ov pf	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ½
Wilson Co	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Wils$6pf(6k)	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ¼
Wisc El P pf 6	1	115	115	115	+6
Woodw'd 1½e	1	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
Woolw'th 1.60	26	31⅜	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
Wrigley (3)	5	62½	61½	62	+1
Yale & T .60a	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Yel T&C 1¼e	21	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Young S&W 1g	1	8	8	8	
YngS&T 2½e	5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Youngst S ½e	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Zenith Rad 1e	6	20	20	20	
Zonite Pr .15e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛

Excess Reserves Rise $670,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable reserves of federal reserve member banks increased $670,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported, and stood at $2,330,000,000 on Wednesday.

During the week the banks increased their holdings of Government securities by $43,000,000, of which $3,000,000 was in bonds.

Meanwhile member banks were asked to notify their depositors that the United States Treasurer proposed to withdraw an aggregate of $377,800,000 for deposit to his credit, one half on January 11 and one half on January 12. The major withdrawal will be $220,900,000 from the New York district. The Chicago district will supply $47,100,000.

Stock Trends Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 8(AP)—Recovery in today's stock market continued a matter of notable selectivity as many leaders failed to draw sustaining bids and slipped into the losing column.

A few utilities, rails, farm implements and mail orders gave a pretty good account of themselves after a slightly uneven start. Up to mid-day minor declines and advances were fairly well split. Trends began to slip here and there after noon and, near the close, the direction was irregularly lower.

Sizable blocks of low-quoted issues, in addition to a special 10,000-share offering of Lee Rubber & Tire common, enlarged volume. Despite intermittent sluggish stretches, turnover for the full proceedings was around 800,000 shares. The Lee Rubber sale at 28 was completed in 34 minutes, a trifle longer than similar transactions of past weeks.

Some customers inclined to stand aloof pending the presidential budget message due Monday. Others lightened commitments when it was recalled that the market, on average, has retreated during the last five Januaries. Persistently good war news and moderate reinvestment demand, along with individual business and economic factors, provided sustaining straws for scattered favorites.

Despite the generally slipshod performance, new 1942-43 tops were posted for both classes of International Telephone, Radio Corp., General Gas & Electric "A" and Oliver Farm.

On the upside most of the time were Columbia Gas, Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of N. J., Southern Pacific, Chesapeake (AP) Ohio, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, J. I. Case, Sperry, Caterpillar Tractor and Cerro de Pasco.

Lacking rising power were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodrich, Western Union, Du Pont, Kennecott, International Nickel and U. S. Gypsum. Selling waned in yesterday's soft moving picture shares although Loew's lost a little more ground.

In the curb a forward slant was shown by Aluminum of America, Brazilian Traction, Glen Alden Coal, N. J. Zinc and United Gas. Backward were Humble Oil, Creole Petroleum and Pennroad.

Bonds Advance

The bond market was less active today than in the preceding session but held most of its advancing power intact.

Going into the final hour gains of small fractions to around a point were well distributed over the list with only scattered issues in lower ground or holding unchanged.

Rails were outstanding on the advancing side. They continued without difficulty the rally which got under way in the middle of Thursday's market after word from Washington the Interstate Commerce Commission was considering suggestions the carriers be ordered to set aside all revenues accruing from recent rate increases for debt retirement and improvement to plant.

Included in the higher group were, among others, Northern Pacific 3s and 4s, Paramount Pictures 4s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and 5s, Seaboard Air Line 4s and 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Wabash 4¼s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

U. S. Governments were steady but quiet on the stock exchange and in outside markets.

Chile 6s, Colombia 3s, and some other Latin-American loans were higher in the foreign department.

Use of Fats, Oils Restricted by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The use of certain fats and oils in the manufacture of several inedible products has been forbidden by the War Production Board.

The fats and oils are butter, lard, rendered pork fat, oleo oil, oleo stearin, oleo stock, edible tallow, edible olive, peanut, sunflower, sesame, raisin seed, tomato seed, cotton seed, corn, soy bean, seal oil, and whale oil, excluding sperm.

Products in which they may not be used include such items as soap, paints, varnishes, linoleum, and printing inks.

The chemicals division at WPB said that in nearly all cases substitutes are available.

The order supplements the WPB's action on Jan. 1 in permitting manufacturers of margarine to increase the amounts of fats and oils they could use.

Output of Heavy Trucks For Civilian Use Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board cut from 4,000 to 3,580 the number of heavy trucks that may be manufactured for civilian use during the Aug. 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, period.

The WPB also revised the production schedule of some truck manufacturers, explaining that because of demand for their facilities in direct war production, some of them were unable to produce the number of heavy trucks originally assigned to them.

British Bank Clearings at Peak

LONDON (AP)—Bills and checks passing through the British Bankers' Clearing House in 1942 were at a new record high of approximately $194,627,280,000, more than 8 per cent above the previous record established in 1929, according to an annual statement just released.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

2 2½s 68-63	100.19	110.10	110.19

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	92⅛	92	92
24 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72½	72⅜	72½
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	62½	62½	62½
33 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	55	54⅝	55
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
18 Am&For P 5s 2030	79¾	78½	79¾
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	107⅝	107¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	107⅞	107⅞
20 Am T&T 3s 56	108¼	108	108
11 Ar Tobacco 3s 62	101¼	101⅛	101¼
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	66¼	66	66
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
20 Atl & Birm 4s 33	33½	33	33
18 A C Line 1st 4s 52	88½	88¼	88¼
36 A C Line clt 4s 52	75½	75⅜	75½
5 A C Line 4½s 64	64	64	64
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	33½	33½	33½
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	101	101	101
31 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64½	64⅛	64¼
52 B&O 95 st A	34½	34⅛	34¼
27 B&O 95 st C	37¼	37	37
16 B&O 2000 st D	34⅜	34	34
74 B&O 96 st F	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
87 B&O cv 60 st	25¾	25½	25½
57 B&O 4s 48	63½	62⅞	63½
32 B&OPLE&WV 4st 51st	55⅜	55⅛	55¼
127 B&O S W 50 st	46½	45¼	46
14 B&O T C 4s 59	51½	51	51½
5 Bell T Pa 5s 60C	130	130	130
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
58 Boston&Me 4½s 70	42¼	41¼	42¼
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
5 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	25	24⅞	25
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	85	85	85
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	100	100	100
113 Buf R&P 57 st	37½	37¼	37¼
42 Bur CR&No 5s 34	12½	12	12½
10 Bur C&No 5s 34ct	12	12	12
10 Bush Term 5s 55	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
9 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80	80	80
6 Can Nat 5s 69 jly	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	113½	113½	113½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
6 Celanese 3½s 62	102⅞	102¾	102¾
1 Celotex 4½s 47ww	98½	98½	98½
9 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7⅞	7½	7½
74 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7½	7¼	7⅜
17 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	24½	24	24
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	37	37	37
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
15 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72	72	72
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	84¾	84	84¾
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	84	84	84
114 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19	18¾	18⅞
23 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17½	17¼	17½
8 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17½	17⅛	17⅛
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	93½	93½	93½
5 C&O 3½s 96D	103	103	103
84 Chi&Alton 3s 49	16⅛	15¾	16
5 CB&Q rfg5s 71 A	74	74	74
6 CB&Q2rfg 5s 71A	74	74	74
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	65½	65⅜	65½
30 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82½	81¾	82
20 Chi&E Ill inc 97	33½	32¾	32¾
7 ChGtWinc4½s2038	39	38⅞	39
11 Chi I&L 6s 66	8	8	8
35 Chi I&L 5s 66	7⅞	7½	7⅞
24 Chi I&L 4s 47	30½	30	30½
243 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	19⅞	19½	19½
596 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5¼	5⅛	5¼
23 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	46¼	46	46¼
81 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46½	46	46¼
13 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46½	46¼	46¼
60 CM&SP gen 4s 89S	46	45¼	46
10 CM&SP 3½s89B	42	42	42
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	41¼	41¼	41¼
16 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24½	24	24½
51 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	35¼	35	35
456 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
88 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23⅞	23½	23½
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
30 Chi & NW 4s 87	34¾	34¼	34¾
24 Chi & NW 4s 87 reg	32	32	32
20 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	34½	34¼	34⅜
5 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
183 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	22	21⅞	21⅞
310 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	5½	4¾	5¼
191 CRI & P 4s 88	36¼	35¼	35⅞
32 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	33½	33¼	33½
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	35	35	35
615 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛
11 CSL & NO 5s 51	70	70	70
10 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	49	49	49
10 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 52	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
5 Childs Co 5s 57	40½	40	40½
15 Childs Co 5s 43	52⅞	50½	51½
45 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	29¾	29¼	29¾
57 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47¾	47¼	47⅜
6 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65⅜	65¼	65⅜
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝
5 Col F&I 5s 70	84	84	84
44 Col & So 4½s 80	25¾	25¼	25¾
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	94	94	94
38 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94½	94	94¼
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	90	89¾	90
5 Col&So Eh El 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
11 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	107	107	107
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30¾	30¾	30¾
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
72 Bel&Hud rfg 4s 43	57	56¾	57½
35 D&R G 4½s 36	23⅞	23¼	23¼
168 D&R G 4s 36	22¾	22½	22¾
47 D&R G West 5s 55	4½	4⅜	4½
70 D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
15 D&R G West 5s 78	19	19	19
3 Det&Mack 1st 4s 95	40	40	40
5 Det&Mack 2d 4s 95	26	26	26
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	64	64	64
23 Erie 4½s 2015	56½	56	56½
8 Erie 4s 95	94¼	94	94¼
22 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99½	99¼	99½
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	20⅝	20½	20⅝
9 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 Fonda J&G 2-4 82fld	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
24 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99	98¾	98¾
21 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	20	19¾	20
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	33	33	33
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	93	93	93
13 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	85	85	85
215 Gt Nor 4½s 77 F	85	84¼	84¾
64 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	99⅝	99⅝
33 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
8 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¾	77½	77⅝
1 G Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
17 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71	70⅞	71
8 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	91½	91½	91½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Housatonic 5s 37	80	80	80
2 Houst'n OilTex 4s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
14 Hudson Coal 5s62A	42	41¾	42
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
1 Hud&Maninc 5s 57	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
13 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	44	44
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	53½	53	53
17 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¼	49¼	49¼
57 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49½	49	49¼
44 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43¼	43	43⅛
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	58⅝	58	58½
4 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48½	48	48½
5 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48⅝	48½	48⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
5 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
140 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	9	8⅞	8⅞
30 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27	26⅞	26⅞
26 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
26 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	26	25¼	25½
19 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	42	41½	41⅝
34 Int T&T 4½s 52	65¾	65	65¼
53 Int T&T 5s 55	68½	68⅜	68
15 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
15 James F&Clea 4s 59	48	47½	48
4 KCFtS&M 4s 36	66	66	66
18 KC South 5s 50	71	70¾	71
2 K C South 3s 50	63	63	63
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	102	102	102
22 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	87¼	87¼
10 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	87½	87½	87½
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78¾	78⅝	78⅝
15 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	76¾	76½	76¾
11 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46½	46⅜	46½
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	55	54¼	55
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	37	37
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34¼	34½
36 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	32¼	32½
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	30½	30	30½
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
21 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	81⅛	81	81⅛
12 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95	94¾	95
6 Louis&... 3¾s 2003	86	85¾	86
15 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	94½	94¼	94½
8 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	48	48
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	57¾	57¾	57¾
4 Mich Cn Gas 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
40 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	40½	40½	40½
5 MilSpart&NW 4s 47	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 M&StL 4s 49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	2	2	2
4 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
54 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16¾	16⅝	16¾
182 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	42¼	41⅞	42¼
25 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20½	20¼	20¼
3 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	37½	37½	37½
39 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42¾	42	42
19 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	35¾	35⅝	35⅝
208 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7⅞	7¼	7¼
21 Mo Pac 5s 65A	38⅝	37¾	38⅛
183 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	38¼	37¾	37⅞
104 Mo Pac 5s 78G	38¼	38	38⅛
43 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	38⅛	38	38
122 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38¼	37¾	38
258 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13¾	13	13
5 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	110½	110½	110½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	104	104
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	36¼	36¼	36¼
16 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32	31¾	31¾
17 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	38	38
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101½	101⅜	101⅜
5 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	73½	73½	73½
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	55	55	55
5 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
31 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	53½	53⅜	53½
17 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	53½	53	53½
63 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝
114 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49	48½	49
10 NYC cn 4s 98	53	52½	53
65 NYC 3¾s 46	99¾	99½	99½
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	68⅜	68	68
18 NYC&HR 3½s 97	76	76	76
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49½	49½	49½
8 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 reg	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
34 NYCChi&StL 5½s 74 A	79¾	78½	79½
22 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	65⅞	65	65⅞
2 N Y Conect 3½s 65	101	101	101
6 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	56⅛	56	56
83 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40⅞	40¼	40¼
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 reg	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
25 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	50	49⅞	50
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	37⅜	37⅜
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	34	34	34
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	34	34	34
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32½	32½	32½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7½	7⅜	7½
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11¾	11¾	11¾
15 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	9½	9½	9½
5 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
8 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
52 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	66¾	67¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55½	55½	55½
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¾	55½	55¾
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¼	51	51
96 Nor Pac 4s 97	75¼	74¾	75¼
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43¼
1 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104	104	104
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
23 Uara Pict 4s 56	101½	101¼	101½
24 Parmlee T 6s 44	60⅞	59⅝	60⅞
2 Pen Co 4s 63	102	102	102
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	99	99	99
7 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107	106¾	106¾
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	90½	90½	90½
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96½	96½
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
12 Pen RR 4s 48	108⅝	108½	108½
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	89¾	89¾
12 Pen RR 3¼s 52	91	91	91
8 Peoria & East 4s 60	45	45	45
10 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	74	73½	73½
6 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59¼	59	59
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	65	65	65
5 Phia Co 4¼s 61	98½	98	98½
2 Phil El 2¾s 71	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
40 Ph Read CI 6s 49	9⅛	9	9
24 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	21½	21⅜	21½
41 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105	105	105
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 UCC & SL 4½s 77	100½	100½	100½
2 PSS & SL 4½s 64J	119½	119½	119½
7 Portl Gen E 4s 60	92⅛	91⅜	92⅛
1 Prov Sec 4s 57	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	110	110	110
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	89	88⅞	89
7 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102½	102¼	102½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101½	101½	101½
11 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	60	60	60
47 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	29	28¾	29
6 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49 reg	25½	25½	25½
34 RI Ark & La4½s34	23½	23	23
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	11½	11½	11½
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	78½	78½	78½
50 St L S F 5s 50 B	22	21¾	21¾
173 St L S F 4½s 78	21½	21⅛	21⅛
111 St L S F 4s 50 A	20½	20	20¼
38 St L S F 4s 50A ct	20	20	20
26 St L S W 5s 52	48	48	48
100 St L SW rfg 5s 90	29	27¾	29
15 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	68	67	68
128 StP&KCShL4½s41	18¼	17½	18¼
126 Seab AL cn 6s 45	16⅜	16	16¼
38 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 Eea AL aj 5s 49	4¾	4¾	4¾
139 Sea AL 4s 50 st	29⅞	29½	29⅞
148 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16⅛	15¾	16
13 Sea AL arg 4s59ct	15	15	15
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105½	105½	105½
38 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55⅝	55½	55⅝
34 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55	52½	52¾
21 So Pac 4½s 69	54	53¾	54
24 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71¼	71	71¼
70 So Pac clt 4s 49	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛
172 So Pac 3¾s 46	95	94⅝	95
69 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¼	55	55¼
7 South Ry 6½s 56	92¾	92¼	92½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	88½	88½	88½
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	93¾	93¾	93¾
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	70	69⅞	69⅞
3 So Ry 4s StL 51	90	90	90
8 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102½	102½	102½
3 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	89	89	89
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
6 Tex&P 1st25s 2000	102	102	102
1 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	68	68	68
1 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	67½	67½	67½
16 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	68	67¾	68
151 Third Ave aj 5s 60	23	22⅝	22¾
18 Third Ave 4s 60	65	64½	65
5 TStL&W4s50	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103	103	103
24 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108	107⅞	107⅞
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	97½	97½	97½
8 Un Pac 3½s 70	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94	94	94
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	80	80	80
4 Va & SW cn 5s 58	74½	73	74½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
110 Wabash 4¼s 91	36	35½	35½
32 Wabash 4s 81	46	45½	45½
41 Wabash 4s 71	84½	84	84½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	93	93	93
5 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	31¾	31¾	31¾
32 West Shore 4s 2361	44	43⅞	44
31 Westn Md 4s 52	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
8 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	39⅜	39	39
49 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	38⅜	37¾	38
8 Western Un 5s 51	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
20 Western Un 5s 60	85½	85⅛	85½
10 Western Un 4½s 50	88½	88	88½
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
16 Wis Cen 4s 49	49	48¾	48¾
47 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16½	15⅞	16½
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60	98¼	98¼	98¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 Argentine 4½s 48	97½	97½	97½
6 Argentine 4s 71	87½	87½	87½
4 Australia 4½s 56	82	82	82
4 Belgium 6½s 49	96½	96½	96½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	35½	35½	35½
1 Bracil C Ry El 7s 52	35	35½	25½
2 Brisbane 6s 50	91½	91½	91½
17 Canada 5s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Chile MtBk6¾s 61asd	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	20½	20½	20½
7 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	20½	20¼	20¼
8 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	20½	20⅜	20⅜
5 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	20½	20½	20½
4 Chile 6s 63 asd	20½	20½	20½
3 Colomb 6s 61 Act	53	53	53
15 Colomb 3s 70	40	40	40
8 Costa Rict 7s 51	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Cuba 4½s 77	73	73	73
2 Cuba 4½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Denmark 4½s 62	43	43	43
4 Finland 6s 45	95	95	95
1 Irish Free St 5s 60	85	85	85
5 Norway 4½s 56	86½	86½	86½
6 Pernambuco 7s 47	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜
5 Peru 7s 59	14	14	14
10 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	13¾	14
6 Poland 4½s 62 asd	12½	12½	12½
4 Porto Aleg 8s 61	18	17¾	18
7 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	17½	17½	17½
10 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	17	17	17
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	77	77	77
2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	10½	10½	10½
33 Urug aj 3s4s4¼s79	66¼	66	66¼

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.40⅞	1.39¾	1.29⅞	1.40⅝
Minneapolis		1.35⅝	1.34¼	1.34⅜	1.35⅜
Kansas City		1.36	1.34⅛	1.34¼	1.35⅛
Winnipeg				.93⅛	.93⅛
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.31¼	1.40⅛	1.40⅜	1.41
Minneapolis		1.36	1.35	1.35	1.36
Kansas City		1.35¼	1.34⅜	1.34⅜	1.35⅜
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.42¼	1.41¼	1.41⅝	1.42
Minneapolis				1.36⅛	1.37⅛
May Corn					
Chicago		.97½	.96¾	.97⅛	.97⅛
Kansas City		.94⅛	.93⅜	.93⅜	.94
July Corn					
Chicago		.98¼	.97½	.97¾	.97⅞
Kansas City		.94⅜	.94⅜	.94⅜	.95
May Oats					
Chicago		.56⅜	.56⅛	.56⅛	.56
Minneapolis		.52⅛	.51¾	.52	.51¾
Winnipeg		.50⅛	.49¾	.50⅛	.49¾
Rye, Chicago					
May	.77⅞	.78¼	.77¼	.77⅝	.77⅞
July	.80¾	.80¾	.79½	.80	.80½
Sept.	.82½	.82⅝	.81¾	.82	.82½
Sybeans, Chicago					
May	1.86¼	1.86¼	1.81¾	1.83	1.84½
July	1.84	1.84	1.83½	1.83½	.....
Lard					
Jan.				13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
March				90.0b	90.5
May				88.0n	88.5
July				87.5n	88.0
Tops					
March	118.4	118.4	118.0	117.5b	118.4
May	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.0b	116.6
July	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.5b	115.9
Oct.	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.0b	115.4
Dec				115.0b	

b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
March	19.66	19.67	19.53	19.59	19.62
May	19.56	19.67	19.43	19.48	19.61
July	19.53	19.54	19.39	19.42	19.49
Oct.	19.43	19.44	19.29	19.34	19.40
Dec.	19.40	19.42	19.28	19.33	19.38

Spot 21.29.

Cocoa

	Close	Pr.Cl.
March	8.85b	8.85
May	8.86n	8.86

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
Butter					
*January				45.50n	45.50
Eggs					
†January				37.90n	37.90
Potatoes					
January	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Onions					
February	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.78

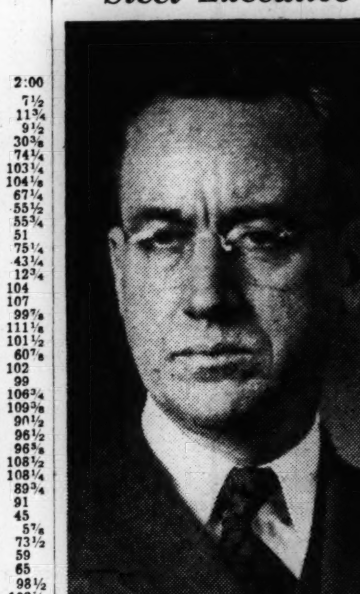
n—Nominal. *S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Glidden Co. Earns $1.70

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Glidden Co., manufacturers of paint and food products, reported $1,853,752 net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, equal to $1.70 a common share, against $3,010,389, or $3.08 a share, the preceding fiscal year. Net sales climbed to $81,705,731 from $68,901,706, while tax provision was $2,292,000 against $1,555,000.

Steel Executive



Fred B. Loveland

Appointed Assistant General Superintendent of Youngstown, Ohio, district plants of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. Mr. Loveland had been Assistant General Superintendent in charge of steel works at the Ohio plants.

Pay-As-You-Go Bill Is Offered By Sen. Capper

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas has introduced in the Senate a "pay-as-you-go" income tax resolution and said he would press for early enactment in an effort to put the plan into effect by March 15.

Senator Capper's measure is identical to one introduced by Rep. Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas, in the House, where revenue legislation must originate.

Modeled on a proposal by Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the plan would put personal income tax payments on a current basis, provide for their payment in monthly installments and, in effect, forgive 1942 taxes entirely.

For the first year of operation, personal income taxes would be paid in nine monthly installments, starting March 15.

"Back in the days when personal income taxes were relatively low," Senator Capper said, "it did not matter particularly that payment of a certain year's income taxes was made the following year.

"But now, since personal income taxes are running up toward one-fourth of income in the lower brackets, it is highly necessary that personal income taxes be paid currently."

He also said that under his proposal farmers in a drought year would not be called upon to pay income taxes upon income received in a good crop year.

OPA Cracking Down On Growing Black Market in Poultry

CHICAGO (AP)—The OPA said it was cracking down on a "growing black market in poultry sales" in warning 10 Chicago wholesale dealers that they had violated ceiling price rules and that new enforcement methods would return thousands of dollars to consumers.

Issuance of warning notices, the OPA announced, was being followed up with arrangements with the dealers to return overcharges to consumers forced to pay higher than ceiling prices.

The agency said inspections showed overcharges in wholesale sales of ducks and geese as high as 3½ cents a pound. In cases where violations were deliberate, the OPA said, triple damages will be insisted upon. In those where violations were caused by oversights or misunderstanding of rules only the amount of the overcharge would have to be returned. OPA said.

London Market Has Firm Undertone

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The stock market maintained a firm undertone today, aided by substantial investment demand and the good news from Russia.

Industrials, coppers, diamonds, rubbers and teas all attracted buyers at higher prices. Home rails enjoyed selective demand. Kaffirs were in light supply.

British funds held steady. Foreign bonds were mainly inactive.

Brown Brothers Harriman Marks Its 125th Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Marking the beginning of its 125th anniversary year, the private banking firm of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., with reserves of over $160,000,000, has made use of its yearend published statement of condition to call attention to its latest milestone.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. is one of the few institutions with a continuous business existence of 125 years. The original bank dates from 1818, when the house was founded in Philadelphia. The New York office was opened in 1825, and the Boston office in 1844. The firm's present name dates from January, 1931, when the businesses of Brown Brothers & Co., Harriman Brothers & Co., and W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., were combined.

The New York, Philadelphia and Boston offices continue to conduct a complete domestic and foreign banking business.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅞	7¼
American Hartware Co	22½	24½
American Manufacturing	25	28
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¾	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	67¾	..
Appleton Company	31¾	34½
Appleton Company 7 pf	110	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3¾
Arlington Mills	39	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24½	27
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14¼	15¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	19	21½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	10⅞	12⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	55¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅞	18¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	32½	35
Brown Co	1.50	2.00
Brown Co pf	24	26¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅝	5⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	25¾	28½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12¼	14⅛
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	15½	17¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¾	22⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25½
Draper Corporation	57¼	61¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅝	15½
Eastern Corporation	4⅜	5⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅛	19
Exolon Co	7⅞	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅜	12
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	39¾	43
Fruit of the Loom	11⅞	13¾
Generel Fire Extinguisher	10⅝	12½
General Machinery	22½	25
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅛	10¾
Goodall Worsted Company	27½	30½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	76	80¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26	28¾
Great Northern Paper Co	27½	30
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	50¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	12½	15½
Harrington & Richardson	3	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9½	10⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅞	8⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	12⅝	14½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅞	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	24¾	27
International Machine Tool	6&	7¾
Keith George E Co	22	..
Kendall Company	6⅜	8⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅞	17
Landers Frary & Clark	27½	29¾
Linctln Stores Inc	18¾	20¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lbr Co	40½	43¼
Ludlow Mfg Associates	92	97
Marathon Paper Mills	34¾	37¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	49¼	52½
Merck Co	29⅛	32⅞
Merck & Co 4½s pf	111	116
Merrimack Manufacturing	19¾	22¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	60¾	65¾
Metal & Thermit Corp	15½	18½
Millers Falls Company	8½	10⅜
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4½	5½
Nashawena Mills	17⅜	19¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	47¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	19⅞	21⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	54¾	56½
Nashua Manufac Ct 2d pf	19⅜	21½
National Chemcal & Mfg	5	6¼
National Shirt Shops	6⅛	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	45¾	49½
Newmarket Manufac Co	40¼	43½
Nicholson File Company	31¾	34½
Nonquitt Mills	24¼	27½
Ohio Finance	10⅝	12
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	33	36
Parker Appliance	10⅞	12¾
Plymouth CordageCompany	102	107
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	31⅞	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W 5 pf	70¾	..
Quisset Mill	44¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2½	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	19	20⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20⅞	22⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅞	25⅜
Submarine Signal Co	23	26
Sylvania Elec Prod pf	48¼	50¾
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2¾
United Elastic Corp	9⅜	10⅝
U S Envelope Company	54¾	58½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	103½	108½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	24¾	28
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	84	..
Wamutta Mills Inc	19¾	21½
Warner & Swasey Co	10½	12½
Warren Bros Class B	24¼	26¾
Warren Bros Class C	6⅜	7⅜
West Point Manufacturing	37¾	40¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13⅛	14¼

* Ex dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103½	105½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101	103
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	97	99
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103⅞	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109½	111½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	104	105½
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105½	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102¾	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	101	106
Arkansas Pow & Lt $7 pf	88½	93
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	96½	101½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	71¾	75½
Central Pwr & Lt 7 pf	102½	107½
Florida Pow & Lt 7 pf	81½	86½
General Water G&E $3 pf	29¾	32¾
Houston Ltg & Pwr	46⅞	48⅞
Jamaica Water Supply	22¾	25¾
Jamaica Wat Sup $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	79½	84½
Kansas P& Lt 4½ pf	91½	96½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	92½	97½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109½	114½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅛
Northern Natural Gas Co	25	26¾
Nt States Pow Del 5 pf	105½	110½
No States Power Del 6 pf	40¾	44½
No States Power Del 7 pf	45¾	49½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	106¼	111¼
Ohio Pub Svc 6 pf	100½	105½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	107	112
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	73½	78½
Penn Power & Lt $7 pf	76¾	81¾
Public Service Ind	13	14⅛
Public Service Ind 5 pf	94½	99½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	95½	100½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	80½	85
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	90½	95½
San Diego Gas & Electric	10⅜	11&
Sierra Pacific Power Co	13⅜	15⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17½	19½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	92½	97½
Texas Ptwer & Light 6 pf	92½	97½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12¾	14⅜

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	24¾	28¾
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	101½	106½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	111½	116½
Cent Vermont Pub Svc 6 pf	47½	..
Conn Light & Power	28⅜	31⅜
Eastern Utilities Asso	16⅜	18⅜
Sastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1⅝
Fall River Gas Works	19⅛	21⅛
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	26¼	29¼
Green Mountain Power pf	36¾	41¾
Hartford Electric Light	43	46
Haverhill Electric	20¾	23¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10⅛
Holyoke Water Power	14⅜	16½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	24¾	27¾
Lowell Electric Light	28¾	32
Lynn Gas & Electric	56	60
Mass Power & Light pf	10½	12⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	24⅜	26⅜
Narragansett Elec pf	52½	55¾
N E Gas & Electriv $5.50 pf	8⅝	10½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	27¼	29½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	48¾	52¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	44¾	48¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	8⅜	10¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	7⅜	9¼
Newport Electric	13	15½
Providence Gas	7⅛	8¼
Pub Serv N H $6 pf	102	107
R I Pub Serv pf	27⅞	30⅜
Rockland Light & Power	5½	6½
Springfield Gas Light	12⅜	13⅞
Twin State G&E pr pf	93½	..
Western Mass Companies	17⅛	19⅛

*Ex-divident.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16¾	18
Bank of New York (14)	286	296
Bankers Trust (1.40)	38	40
Brooklyn Trust (4)	62½	66½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	76⅜	79⅜
Chase National (1.40)	29¾	30⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	39¼	41¼
Commercial (8)	168	176
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	13⅝	14⅝
Corn Exchange Bk & T 2.40)	38¾	39¾
Empire Trust (3)	46¼	49¼
First National (80)	1165	1195
Guranty Trust (12)	242	247
Irving2Trust (.60)	11¼	12¼
Lawyers Trust (1)	22¾	25¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	35⅝	37⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅜	53⅜
National City (1)	28⅜	30⅛
New York Trust (3½)	73⅜	76⅜
Public (1½)	27¼	28¾
Titile Guar & Trust	2⅝	3⅛
United States (60a)	1015	1055

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	39	41
Merchants National (12)	310	335
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	39	44
National Shawmut (1)	18⅛	19¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125

	Bid	Asked
†State Street Trust (8)	225	250
United States Trust (.50)	7⅛	8½
United States Trust pf (.80)	13⅛	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	45	50

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	34½	37
Continental Illinois (4)	78¼	82¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	26¾	29

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138	143
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49⅞	51⅞
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28⅝	30⅛
Agricultural (3a)	66	69
American Alliance (1a)	19⅞	21¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅛	17⅝
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	13¾	14¾
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	47	49½
American Reserve	10⅝	11⅝
American Surety (2½)	52¼	54¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6½	7½
Bankers & Shippers (4¼e)	68½	71½
Boston (16a)	522	542
Camden Fire (1)	18¾	20¼
City of New York	15⅞	17⅞
Connecticut General Life (1)	27⅞	29⅞
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	35⅛	37⅛
Federal (1.40)	38⅜	40⅜
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	53¾	55¾
Firemans Fund (SF) (3)	73	76
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¾	10¾
Franklin (1a)	27⅜	28⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	43⅛	45⅛
Gibaltar Fire & Marine	15⅞	17⅜
Glens Falls (1.60)	37⅝	39⅝
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅞	8⅞
Great American Insurance (1a)	26⅜	27⅞
Hanover (1.20)	23⅞	25⅝
Hartford Fire(2a)	91¼	94¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28⅜	29⅞
Homestead	13⅝	14⅞
Ins Co North America (2½)	70	72
Jersey Ins New York (1½)	30	32½
Knickerbocker (½)	7	8
Maryland Casualty	3¾	4¼
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	66¼	70
Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	5⅝	6⅝
Merchants Fire Insurance(1½a)	42⅞	46⅞
National Fire(2)	55½	57½
National Liberty (.20a)	7	8
National Union (3a)	164	169
New Amsterdam Casualty(.975e)	21⅞	23⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	29⅜	31⅜
New Hampshire (1.60a)	40¾	42¾
New York Fire (.80)	11¾	13
North River (1)	22½	24
Northeast Insurance	3⅛	3⅞
Northern (3a)	84½	88½
Pacific Fire (5)	95½	99½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	39⅜	41⅜
Pohenix (2a)	84¼	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14	15½
Providence-Wash (1a)	31⅜	33⅜
Rein Cor New York (¼e)	4⅝	5⅝
Republic Co Texas (1.20)	24¼	25¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	21¼	22¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	259	269
Seaboard Security (1.80e)	42⅞	44⅞
Security (1.40)	35⅜	37⅜
Springfield (4½a)	120½	124½
Standard Accident	56½	60¼
Travelers (16)	416	426
US Fid & Guar (1a)	29⅝	31⅛
US Fire (2)	47¾	49¾
US Guarantee (1.60a)	80½	84½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅝	32⅝

a—Also extra or extras. g—declared or paid so far this year. e—paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.20	2.41
Amerex Holding	15.375	16.875
American Business Shares	2.55	2.80
Axe Houghton Fund	10.24	11.01
Bond Inv Tr of America	94.27	99.19
Boston Fund	13.46	14.47
Broad Street Investing	20.76	22.44
Bullock Fund	11.77	12.90
Canadian Investment Fund	2.70	3.30
Century Shares Trust	24.68	26.54
Christiana Securities Co	2100.00	2240.00
Commodity Corp	8.70	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	28.50	31.25
Dividend Shares	1.02	1.12
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	16.54	17.57
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.82	10.43
Equitable Invest Corp	22.88	24.60
Equity Corp $3 pf	22.50	23.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.28	15.38
Fund Investors Inue	16.52	17.79
General Capital	26.05	28.01
General Investors Trust	4.04	4.36
Incorporated Investors Tr	14.68	15.78
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.72	.79
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	102	1.12
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B—1 .... 30.07 S—1		23.39
B—2 .... 25.30 S—2		11.73
B—3 .... 16.59 S—3		8.52
B—4 .... 8.65 S—4		3.09
K—1 .... 14.30 K—2		12.86
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	78.00	78.00
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	32.20	32.20
Maryland Fund	3.05	3.60
Mass Invest Tr	17.00	18.28
Mass Inv 2d Fd	8.25	8.87
Mutual Invest	8.44	9.23
Nation Wide Voting	1.04	1.14
New England Fund	10.29	11.09
Old Colony T Assoc	13.00	14.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.34	.39
Putnam Fund	11.39	12.18
Quarterly Income Shares	4.40	5.20
Railway & Light Sec	7.375	9.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	2.91	3.27
Scudder Stevens & Clark	78.61	80.19
Spencer Trask Fund	12.16	12.94
State Street Invest	63.13	67.84
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.35	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.64	.72
Wellington Fund	1340	14.77
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	5.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.24	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.89	..
Diversified Tr C	3.00	..
Diversified Tr D	4.65	5.25
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.10	3.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.87	4.66
Nation Wide Sec	2.95	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.74	..
North Am rT Shrs 1955	2.18	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1856	2.14	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.79	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.00	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.625	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.24	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.63	.83
First Boston Corp	11.75	13.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	108½	113½
Liberty Aircraft	9	10⅛
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4⅞
Polak Manufacturing Co	5¾	7

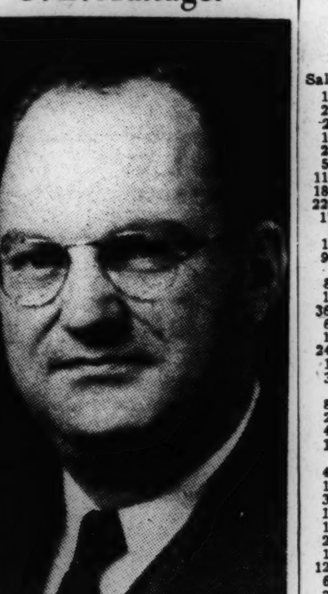
Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
House of Westmore, Inc. 6 pf	7½c	..	1-15	12-31
Maytag Co $3 pf	25c	..	2- 1	1-15
Miller (I.) & Sons pf	$1	..	1-21	1-11
Reduced				
Mechanics National Bank (Concord, N. H.)	$4	S	1- 2	12-29
Orange N Bk (Mass)	$4	S	1- 2	12-31
Extra				
Rochester Am Ins (NY)	20c	..	1-15	1- 8
Irregular				
Dividend Shares Inc	2c	..	2- 1	1-15
Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Co	63c	..	1-15	1- 6
Foundation Tr Shrs "A"	9c	..	1-15	12-31
Lockwood Co	50c	..	2- 1	1- 9
Trustee Std Oil Shrs "A"	43c	..	1-15	12-31
Wellman Engineer Co	10c	..	3- 1	2-15
Regular				
American Alliance Ins Co (N Y)	25c	Q	1-15	12-18
Atlas Powder pf	$1.25	Q	2- 1	1-20
Bank of Cal N A	$1.50	Q	1-15	1- 8
Barnsdall Oil	15c	Q	3-10	2-15
Bowser (S F) & Co Inc 1 pf	25c	..	2- 1	1-15
Bullock Fund Ltd	15c	..	2- 1	1-15
Colum G&El pf "A"	$1.50	Q	2-15	1-20
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	2-15	1-20
Do 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	2-15	1-20
Dominguez Oil Field Co	25c	M	1-29	1-16
Gen Tr of Ca	$1.25	Q	1-15	12-31
Kalamazoo Stove & F	15c	..	2- 1	1-20
Maytag Co 1st pf	$1.50	Q	2- 1	1-15
Munising Paper Co 5 1st pf	25c	Q	2- 1	1-20
Northern Illinois Corp	25c	..	2- 1	1-15
Do pf	32½c	Q	2- 1	1-15
Northern Trust (Phila)	$5	Q	1-15	1-11
North Phila Trust	$1	Q	1-15	1- 5
Packer Corp	25c	..	1-15	1-11
Pacific Ltg Corp	75c	Q	2-15	1-20
Payne Furnace & Supply	10c	..	1-15	1- 8
Do A and B	15c	Q	1-15	1- 8
Rochester Am Ins	25c	Q	1-15	1- 8
Rolland Paper	15c	Q	2-15	2- 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q	3- 1	2-15
Rockland Lt & Pow	13c	Q	2- 1	1-15
Second Nat B (Houston)	$2	Q	4- 1	12-31
Springfield Gas Lt (Mass.)	30c	Q	1-15	1- 6
Towle Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	1-15	1- 8
Tung Sol Lamp W. pf	20c	Q	2- 1	1-18
Union N Bk (Lowell)	50c	S	1-15	1- 5
Wisc P S, pf	$1.25	Q	2- 1	1-15

Republic Steel Gets Records

NEW YORK (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. announced its operations averaged 99.5 per cent of capacity for all of 1942 and that it set new records in every major category of steel making. Ingot production for the year was estimated at 8,595,000 net tons. Eleven of the concern's 12 ingot-producing departments achieved new records. Pig iron production at 5,316,000 tons was a re[illegible]d and an increase of 3.4 per cent [illegible] 1941 output.

G. E. Manager



J. W. Belanger

Appointed manager of General Electric Company's Federal and Marine department, succeeding D. W. Niven, who will continue as a member of the department available for consultation and special duties. Mr. Belanger, formerly assistant manager of the department, has been with the company since 1917

Super-Czar Is Urged for U. S. War Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—Drastic reorganization of American war production and manpower agencies under a sort of super-czar was called for in a subcommittee report before the Senate Education and Labor Committee.

The report was filed by Chairman Claude Pepper (D) of Florida after extensive hearings, with the expectation that the full committee would hold further hearings on a war mobilization bill which he and Senator Harley Kilgore (D) of West Virginia will reintroduce in the new Congress.

It found a "lack of balance" in the war production program, and predicted that production would fall short of goals unless the problem of scarcity in men, materials and machines was met "head on."

"After a year of war," the report said, "the people have learned that the War Production Board has not been engaged in the business of war production. They are told that the chaos in raw material distribution, long recognized and admitted, will be remedied by the celebrated controlled materials plan which will come into full operation six months from now.

"They look hopefully for improvement in manpower mobilization and wonder whether the recent changes in the War Manpower Commission will do away with compromise and conflict. They learn that the armed services divide their time on the home front between devising military strategy and attempting to organize war production and manpower. This is the method of partial war, not of total war. It harbors grave consequences for the future."

The report said the WPB controlled materials plan would act "only as a method of preventing the present inadequate military procurement services from paralyzing the war production program by their competition and conflict over facilities and materials."

The "battle to expand raw material facilities," it said, has been a losing fight because of "fear of excessive capacity in the postwar world."

"The attitude that we can somehow muddle through this war without proper organization is one which invites defeat," the report said, adding that the experience, personnel, training and viewpoint of the military do not fit it for centralized production and procurement planning.

It therefore proposed "an economic general staff," with a director of war mobilization at the top, directly responsible to the President.

Rayon Deliveries Up 5 P. C. in 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, in the current issue said total deliveries of rayon by American mills in 1942 exceeded the previous record in 1941 by 5 per cent.

Of the aggregate, tentative estimates placed filament yarn deliveries last year at 4 per cent above 1941 and staple fiber deliveries 8 per cent higher.

The Organon said the Government in October, 1942, approved conversion of certain viscose production facilities from regular yarn to high tenacity yarn for military purposes.

"The quantity involved in this new program approximates 50,000,000 pounds on an annual basis," the publication added. "When completed in 1943, the industry's capacity for making this high tenacity yarn will be about 100,000,000 pounds annually."

Civilian rayon demand in 1942 was of two types, the Organon said, first, regular or former outlets for rayon goods, and second, "induced demand made necessary by shortages in other civilian materials, as created by the war."

Putnam Bulletin for Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Putnam & Co., Hartford, Conn., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have issued the firm's January Bulletin entitled "There's No Rationing of Common Sense," in which Mr. Putnam makes a suggestion of importance at the present time to all holders of securities.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
150	Alum Co Am (6e)	105½	105½	105½
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
200	Alum Ltd (h8a)	87	86¾	87
100	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
250	Am C P&LA	16¾	16⅛	16⅝
500	A Cit P&LB	11-16	½	11-16
1100	Am Cyan B (.60a)	38⅜	37⅞	38¼
1800	Am & Fgn P war	7-16	⅜	7-16
2200	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝
175	Am Gas & El pf (4¼)	97	95¾	97
25	Am Gen $2½pf(2½)	33	33	33
100	Am Hard Rub (2e)	14	14	14
900	Am Lt & T (1.20)	13⅛	13	13⅛
25	Am Mfg (3e)	26	26	26
800	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Am Meter (1½e)	21	21	21
3600	Am Republics (.35e)	7¼	6½	7
600	Am Superpow	3-16	5-32	5-32
150	Am Superpow 1 pf	64¾	63½	64¾
2400	Am Superpow pf	3½	3⅛	3½
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Ang-Wupp (.20e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Appl El Pow pf (4½)	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
800	Ark Nat Gas A	1½	1½	1½
200	Ark N Gas pf .90e)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
400	Aro Equip (½e)	11½	11¼	11¼
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
25	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
400	Atlas Corp war	½	⅜	½
100	Atlas Ply (1.80e)	16¼	16¼	16¼
300	Babcock & Wil	20	19¾	20
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Baldwin Loco war	2½	2½	2½
200	Barium Sta Stl	11-16	11-16	11-16
100	Basic Refract	4¼	4¼	4¼
1200	Beech Airc (1e)	9⅜	9¼	9¼
600	Berk & Gay Frn	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Bliss (E W) (2)	11	11	11
1000	Blue Ridge	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	39	39	39
50	Borne Scrym (2½e)	23½	23½	23½
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	12⅜	12	12¼
300	Brewst Aero	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Br-Am Tb br (.356e)	13	13	13
700	Brown F&W (.10e)	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Brown-F Dist	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Brown Rubber	¾	¾	¾
100	Buckeye PL (4)	39½	39	39
2500	Buf N&EP pf	11⅞	11½	11⅞
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf	84	83¾	83¾
200	Cal El Pow	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Callite Tung (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
125	Carnation (1a)	39	38½	38½
100	Carrier Corp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Cen Hud G&E (.17g)	6½	6½	6½
20	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	87	87	87
500	Cessna Airc (1e)	8¼	7⅞	8¼
100	Chi Flex Shaft(4)	66	66	66
100	Childs pf	10	9¾	9¾
3700	Cities Service	4½	4¼	4¼
200	Cit Serv pf	53½	53½	53½
100	Claude Neon Lts	¼	¼	¼
100	Cleve El Illum(2¼e)	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
1400	Cleve Tract(⅜g)	7	6¾	7
100	Colon Develop	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Colo Fuel&I war	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
460	Colum G&E pf(5)	27⅞	26⅛	27¾
100	Colum O&G	13-16	13-16	13-16
4200	Comwlth & So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
150	Comm P Svc(1.80e)	15½	15	15½
100	Comm Wat Svc	3-16	3-16	3-16
200	Cons Biscuit(¼e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	57½	57½	57½
20	ConGEBalpfB(4½)	115	115	115
200	Cons Gas Ut	2½	2⅜	2⅜
300	Cions Stl Corp	6½	6⅛	6½
100	Cont Roll&Stl(1½e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Copper Range (¾e)	5	5	5
10	Cor& Rey pf (3¾k)	79	79	79
200	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
200	Cosden Petro pf	13¾	13½	13¾
1600	Creole Pet (½a)	15⅞	15¾	15¾
200	Crown C Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Crown C Nnt A (.40e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900	Crown Drug (.10e)	11-16	⅝	11-16
100	Crystal Oil Ref	¼	¼	¼
300	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	DetMichStove (.20e)	2	2	2
100	Dobeckmum (½e)	6	6	6
75	Duke Power	66	66	66
100	Duval Tex Sul	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.60e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
175	East G&F pf (¾k)	20½	20¼	20¼
125	Sast G&Fprpf(4½)	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞
100	East Sta pf B	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Easy Wash MB(⅛e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
22200	El Bond & Sh	2⅝	2⅜	2½
1600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	48	46⅝	48
400	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	45⅛	44	45⅛
150	El P&L 2 pf A	8½	8½	8½
100	Emerson Elec (.35e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Equity Corp	1-16	1-16	1-16
150	Eureka Pipe L (1g)	25½	25½	25½
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Fairchild En&Air	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Fansteel Met (¼e)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	82	82	82
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	16	16	16
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	20	20	20
30	Gen G&F pf B	104	101	104
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	64	64	64
300	Gen Share	½	½	½
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞
3100	Glen Alld Coal (2e)	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
100	Godchaux Sug B	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Grand RapV (.40)	4	3⅞	3⅞
150	Gt Nor Pap (2)	28¼	28¼	28¼
900	Gulf Oil (1a)	38¼	38	38
125	GulfStUt (1.60)	24⅜	24	24
90	GulfStUt 6 pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
50	Hammer Pap (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾
300	Hearn D Strs	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hearn D St pf	31	31	31
300	Hecla Min (1)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
100	Heyden Chem (3)	75	75	75
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	16¼	16¼	16¼
160	Horn & Hard (2)	24¾	24	24
200	Humble Oil (2e)	60¾	60½	60¾
500	Ill Iowa Pow	1⅞	1¼	1⅜
3000	Ill IowaPow div ct	4	3½	4
300	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	10	10	10
500	ImpOilLtd reg(h½)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	9½	9½	9½
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	24	23¼	24
40	Ind Svc 7% pf	24	23	24
50	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
250	Ins Co N Am (2½)	71½	70⅞	71½
200	Int Hyd-El pf	3½	3¼	3½
900	Int Petrol (h1)	14	14	14
500	Int Prod (¾e)	7⅛	7	7
100	Int S Raz B	¾	¾	¾
150	Int Util pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	16	15¾	16
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Jacobs (F. L.)	3	3	3
30	Jer CP&L 6 pf (6)	69¼	69¼	69¼
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	8½	8½	8½
800	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Lane-Wells (.80e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Le Tourneau (1)	25	25	25
900	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Line Material (½e)	7½	7½	7½
200	Long Is Ltg	½	½	½
100	Lock Stl Ch (1.20a)	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
400	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Louis L&E (.40)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Lynch Corp (2)	18½	18½	18½
1300	Mangel Strs	2¾	2½	2½
100	Massey-Harris	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	Memph N Gas (.15e)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
300	Merritt-C&S	5¼	5¼	5¼
1800	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Mich Stl Tube (.40e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Michigan Sug	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Mid StPAvtc (.45g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Mid StPBvtc	1-16	1-16	1-16
1200	MidWestCorp (.35e)	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
200	Mid-West Abr	1½	1⅜	1⅜
50	MidwPip&S (¼g)	14	14	14
50	Minn Min&M(1.40e)	50	50	50
100	Mock J Voeh(1)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Molybdenum(½)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Montg Ward A(7)	168	168	168
100	Mount Prod(.60)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Mur Oh Mfg(1.20)	9	9	9
100	Nat Cont (1)	9	9	9
1600	Nat Fuel G (1)	8¾	8½	8⅝
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	88½	87⅞	88½
200	Nat Rub Mch	7¼	7	7¼
25	Nat Tea pf (.55)	7	7	7
250	N E P A 6 pf	28	27¼	28
400	NJ Zinc (3e)	60*	59¾	60½
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	98	98	98
100	NY Shipbdfdsh (3e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
4100	Niag Hud Pow	2⅛	2	2⅛
50	Niag Hud 1pf	55	55	55
10	Niag Hud 2 pf	46	46	46
200	Niag Sh Md B	4¼	3¼	3¼
100	Niles-Bem-P	9	9	9
600	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛		
100	Nor Am L & P pf	55	53	55
2000	Nor Sta Pw A	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Novadel-Ag	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
500	Ogden Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
2000	Ohio Ed pf	92	92	92
5000	Ohio Pow pf 4½	107½	107½	107½
600	Oilstocks	8½	8½	8½
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1⅜)	29	29	29
2400	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
700	Pennroad (¼e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
200	Pa-Cent Airl	10⅛	10	10
360	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	78½	77½	78
50	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	52	52	52
200	Pharis T&R (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Phillips Pkg (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Phoenix Sec	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	44	44	44
800	Pioneer Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Pitts&Lake E (5½e)	49	49	49
50	PittsBess&LE(1½)	39½	39½	39½
100	Pitts Pl Gl2(3½e)	85	85	85
500	Polaris Mng (.03e)	½	½	½
100	Pug Sd P&L 5 pf	105⅝	105	105⅝
350	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	48⅞	48	48⅞
1000	Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	8¼	8	8¼
70	Quaker Oats (4)	70½	70	70
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	147½	147½	147½
100	RKO opt war	7-32	7-32	7-32
25	Rwy & Lgt Sec (¾e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Red Bank Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Reed Roll Bit (1½e)	22½	22¼	22½
900	Republic Avia	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
400	Rice Stix D Gds (⅛g)	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Rome Gable (.60)	8	8	8
200	Royal Type (4)	56	55	55⅞
100	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1800	St Regis Pap	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1100	Salt Dome Oil	3¼	3	3¼
100	Schulte (DA)	⅜	⅜	⅜
70	Scranton Lace (2e)	18½	17¼	17¼
100	Scullin Stl (2)	8	8	8
500	Segal Lock&H	½	½	½
900	SeiberlingRub(⅛g)	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Selected Indus	¼	¼	¼
50	Selected Ind cv	3½	3½	3½
100	Shat-Denn	2½	2½	2½
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	84¾	84¾	84¾
200	Solar Airc (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Sonotone .20)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	30¾	30¼	30¾
100	So Col Pow A	¾	¾	¾
700	Spalding	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
220	Spalding 1pf (4½k)	23½	23⅜	23½
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	13	13	13
300	St Oil Ky(1)	3-32	3-32	3-32
150	St Pow&L pf	18	16½	18
100	Stand Prod(.40e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Stand Sil-Lead	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Std Stl Sprg(1½e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Ster Br Strs	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	Sullivan Mach (1)	13¾	13½	13¾
500	Sunray Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	SuperiorOilCal(½e)	52½	52½	52½
1000	Taggart	4	3¾	4
100	Tampa El (1.70e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
1300	Technicolor	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
500	Tilo Roof (.60e)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
200	Trans Lux	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Tubize Chat	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7	7	7
100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ulen Realis	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Union G Can	5	5	5
300	Unit Airc Pr (1)	6¾	6⅛	6¾
400	Unit Corp war	1-16	1-16	1-16
4800	Unit Gas	11-16	11-16	11-16
500	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1900	Unit Lt & P pf	23	22⅝	22⅝
200	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	63	63	63
40	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
25	US&I Sec pf (5e)	61	61	61
100	U S Foil B	3	3	3
100	U S Lines pf (.70)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	U S Rub Recl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1600	Unit Wall Pap .10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1400	Univ Corp vtc	10⅛	10	10⅛
25	Univ Insur (.70e)	15	15	15
200	Utah-Idaho Sug	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Util Equit pr (2½e)	49¼	49¼	49¼
20	Virg Pub Svc pf	47½	47½	47½
100	Wentworth Mfg ½e	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	W Tex Ut $6 pf (6)	98¾	98¾	98¾
300	West Va C&C (½e)	4	4	4
400	West Air Lines	6¼	6	6¼
100	Wilson-Jones (1⅛e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Wright Harg (.40)	2⅛	2	2

Total stock sales tdoay estimated, 145,000 shares. Year ago 104,855 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
2 Am G&E 2¾s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
18 Am P&L 6s 2016	98⅛	97¾	97¾
1 Am Writ Pap 6s 61	89	89	89
2 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
51 As Elec 4½s 53	50	48½	50
55 As G&E 5s 50	14¾	13¾	14¾
1 As G&E 5½s 77	14	14	14
43 As G&E 5s 68	14½	14	14½
50 As G&E 4½s 49	14¾	14	14⅝
3 As T&T 5½s 55A	77	77	77
2 Baldw L 6s 50	110	110	110
1 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	101⅞	101	101⅞
2 Can Nor P 5s 53	86¼	86¼	86¼
25 Cen St El 5½s 54	15¼	15	15
14 Cen St El 5s 48	15	15	15
11 Chi DRy 5s 27 ct	47	46⅝	47
12 Cities Ser 5s 69	85¾	85½	85¾
8 Cities Ser 5s 58	85	84⅞	85
63 Cities Ser 5s 50	86¼	85½	86
16 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	87	86¼	86⅞
1 Con GEL Ba 3s 69	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
28 Cont G&E 5s 58A	85¼	84⅞	85¼
23 East G&F 4s 56A	80⅞	80¼	80⅞
11 Elec P&L 5s 2030	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Fed Water 5½s 54	103⅜	103	103⅜
16 Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
1 I Gen Pub S 5s 53	98	98	98
3 Geo P&L 5s 78	95	94⅛	95
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
2 Gobel (A) 4½s 41	60	60	60
16 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	100	99¾	100
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	96	96	96
5 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	105¼	105⅛	105¼
22 Ind Svc 5s 50	83	82	83
10 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	82½	82	82½
17 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	114½	114¼	114¼
17 Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Int P Eec 7s 57 E	19	18½	19
4 Int P Sec 7s 52 F	19	19	19
6 Int P Sec 6½s 55 C xc	18	18	18
3 Inters Pow 6s 52	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3 Inters Pow 5s 57	78	78	78
5 Mengel Co 4½s 47	100½	100½	100½
1 Midland Val 5s 43	57	57	57
1 Minn P&L 5s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Nassau & Suf 5s 45	99½	99½	99½
1 Nat Pub S 5s 78 ct	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
13 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	98	97¾	97¾
14 N Eng G&E 5s 50	50¾	50⅜	50¾
10 N Eng G&E 5s 47	50⅜	50½	50½
8 N Eng Pow 5s 48	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
10 Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	56	56	56
3 Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	108	108	108
2 Ohi Pow 3⅛s 68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Phila El P 5½s 72	115	114⅝	115
2 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	98	97⅝	98
4 Pub Sv Ind 4s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	103	102¾	103
7 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
9 Safe Har W 4½s 79	112	111½	111½
10 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	101½	101½	101½
4 So Cal Ed 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 So Ind Ry 4s 51	53	52¾	53
8 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	67	66½	66½
5 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
5 Stand G&E 6s 51	67¼	66½	66⅝
7 Stand G&E 6s 57	67	66½	66½
1 Stand P&L 6s 57	66½	66½	66½
2 Toledo Ed 3½s 68	108	108	108
4 Unit L&P 5½s 59	107	106½	107
16 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	98	97½	98
31 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	6½	5⅞	6
2 West Pa El 5s 2030	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
10 Medellin Col 7s 51	16½	16½	16½
10 Rio de Jan 6½s 59	17¼	17¼	17¼
72 Russian 6½s 1919	3⅛	3	3⅛
5 Russ 5½s 1921	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

Total bond sales today (estimated)—1,025,000; year ago 562,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

January 8

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.70d	Bird & Son, Inc	10	10	10	9¼
2.00	Bos Edison	25½	24⅝	25½	25¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	64½	64	64	63¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	9	9	9	8¾
..	East Mass St Ry	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
1.25b	Emplyrs Group	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27⅝
5.00d	Mergenthaler	36½	35½	36½	36¾
.85d	Narr Rac Asso	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
5.75d	N E Tel & Tel	87¾	87½	87¾	87⅞
.65d	Shawmut Asso	10	10	10	9⅞
1.00d	Sulliv Mach	14	14	14	13¼
1.80d	Torrington	30	29⅞	30	29⅞
4.00	Un Twist Drill	33½	33½	33½	33
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	63⅞	63¼	63⅞	63⅛
..	Utah M & T	27c	27c	27c	23c
2.25d	Warren S D	16	16	16	15½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Army Contract Awards

By the Associated Press

The Boston Quartermaster Depot announced the award of the following Army contracts: Shoes, felt, B. and F. Footwear Co., Inc., Webster, Mass., 50,000 pairs; shoes, Army nurses, black Simplex Shoe Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.: 1,932; shoes, Army nurses, white, Simplex Shoe Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 3,504; laces, leather, Indian tan, I. B. Williams and Co., Dover, N. H. 30,000 pairs; American Lace Leather Co., Richmond, Va., 30,000; leather welt, heavy, Rockland Welting Co., Rockland, Mass., 50,000 fet; V. and F. W. Fallon Co., Brockton, Mass., 200,000 feet; overshoes, arctic, women's four buckles, Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass., 1,287; U. S. Rubber Co., Naugatuck, Conn., 1,287; mittens, shell trigger finger waterproof Edmont Mfg. Co., Coshocton, Ohio, 8,377 pairs.

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NOTICE OF MEETING

The annual meeting of the Second Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston will be held at the offices of the Association, 7 Water Street, Boston, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, January 20, 1943, to transact such business as may legally be brought before it.

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United Nations of the World With Single Parliament Urged

By the Associated Press

Minneapolis, Jan. 8

Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, recommending immediate planning for postwar world co-operation, has proposed establishment of a United Nations of the world with a single house of parliament as the key governmental device.

"We now have a world-wide vision to win the war," he declared. "We must keep our sights high and maintain a world-wide vision to win an enduring people's peace.

"America, peopled by the sons and daughters of every nation in the world, living and working side by side in the 48 different states, can and must furnish leadership in meeting this challenge."

Foreign Policy Meeting

Governor Stassen, a Republican, who on Tuesday was inaugurated for his third term, spoke at a joint meeting of the St. Paul and Minneapolis branches of the Foreign Policy Association at the University of Minnesota.

Emphasizing that winning the war must come first, Governor Stassen said he was presenting his suggestions in the hope that they would stimulate search for and discussion of the best answers to the problem.

"It is my proposal," he said, "that we should contemplate, and begin to plan now, for a definite continuing organization of the United Nations of the world. China, Russia, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America, and all of the smaller United Nations shoud participate in this governmental structure."

He suggested that the parliament, in which the various nations would be represented on the basis of their literate population and their contributions to the expense of the joint government, could function in seven major categories. A member of the parliament would direct each, and the seven would make up a council which would function as the United Nations council or the executive side of the United Nations government.

United Nations Court

Two of the major functions Governor Stassen listed for the world parliament would be establishment of a world code of justice with a United Nations court to administer it and a United Nations legion to enforce the code, "insure the continued disarmament of the Axis nations and of outlaw areas" and support administration of other acts of the parliament.

"We could well create now," the Governor declared, "a United Nations legion in a division of volunteers with varied nationality backgrounds, capable of speaking more than one language and willing to fight side by side for the United Nations cause, as a forerunner of the police force of the future."

Also included in Governor Stassen's list of seven major categories in which the world parliament might act, were: to establish temporary governments over the Axis nations, to administer the great international airports and airways of the future; to administer the gateways of the Seven Seas, to increase world trade, and to increase the literacy of the people of the world.

River Trip Was No Picnic For Inland-Built Submarine

By the Associated Press

New Orleans, La.

Bringing a submarine down 1,500 miles of inland waterways in a drydock is no picnic. The submarine U. S. S. Peto that arrived here today had quite a time during the 13 days and nights she spent churning her way down the mighty Mississippi River and other waterways before coming to a halt at New Orleans to be outfitted to take her place in the underwater fleet against our enemies.

Our press party met the sub at Memphis and boarded a Coast Guard cutter that was escorting her. Shortly after daylight Tuesday we were on our way down the turbulent and flood-filled Mississippi.

Strong Currents

The pilots towing the sub handled her with ease and professional skill despite their many difficulties. Narrow channels and sharp bends, for which the Mississippi is noted, was one of their main problems, and strong currents in the crossings due to floodwaters kept them tugging at the wheel.

The tug pushed the drydock bearing the 307-foot undersea craft with amazing speed. The cutter lost sight of the sub during the 30-minute stop at Memphis. All day long we traveled full speed ahead trying to overtake her. Just at dusk we came upon her as we rounded a bend. We set our course to trail behind her for the night which turned out to be rather a tough experience.

The river was full of driftwood that was brought in by high waters. All night long the heavy logs and debris beat a thunderous tattoo on the bow of our boat. Several times heavy logs and trees caught in our propellors, forcing us to throw our motors in reverse to shake them loose.

Willow Tree Anchor

The next night brought even more discomforts and difficulties than the previous night with rain, sleet, snow and fog overtaking us. By three o'clock in the morning the fog and driftwood were so bad we had to anchor to a willow tree on the bank. Flurries of snow and sleet were still falling as we passed Natchez and Vicksburg.

Every possible safety precaution was taken in bringing the Peto down the river. Escort vessels were equipped with two-way radio connecting them with Coast Guard stations, and local police who cleared all bridges as the sub passed below. Heavy security guards were strung over the tug and the drydock carrying the submarine.

Approaching bridges was a cautious matter with the pilots who checked and double checked to see that their tug and its tow would pass under. They deducted the floodstage from the normal reading to determine the amount of clearance they had left. At one place on the trip they were held up six days because the boat would not go underneath the bridge.

A happy man was Lieut. Commander G. C. Weaver as he brought his charge into port.

Illinois Champion War Bond Buyers Guests of Honor at Chicago Ice Revue

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 8

Occupying seats of honor in Sonja Henie's private box at last night's final performance of her 1943 Hollywood Ice Revue in the Chicago Stadium were Mr. and Mrs. John Rothenberg.

The Chicago couple, parents of four daughters, had been named champion War Bond buyers by the Illinois War Savings staff. The ringside seats at the revue were their reward.

Mrs. Rothenberg had purchased four $25 bonds in nine months from the tips her taxi-driver husband brought home. Her husband started 11 months ago to buy a $5 War Stamp every week out of his $18 salary. Now he saves $7.50 weekly out of an average of $32.

The cab driver's wife explained how they managed:

"We moved out of a nice, classy steam-heated apartment into one with a stove. . . . We haven't been to a show for 13 months. We really haven't sacrificed on the children or the food, but I make their clothes and buy everything in season. . . . I just scrimp on John and me."

Perhaps the biggest thrill of the evening came when the couple was presented with the ice skates autographed and used during the show by Miss Henie. The skates will go to their 14-year-old daughter, Gladys, who wanted skates for Christmas, but received a doll instead, the difference in price going for war bonds.

Navy Orders 25 New Barracks Built For Coming Active Duty of Waves

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Navy announces it has requested its yards and docks bureau to construct 25 barracks buildings throughout the United States for housing the Waves when they are assigned to active duty.

Already such buildings are under construction at naval training stations in Atlanta, Ga.; Lakehurst, N. J.; Memphis, Tenn., and Norman, Okla., the Navy announced.

The buildings will be modified slightly from usual barrack designs to meet needs of the Women's Reserve.

Barracks for officers are designed to accommodate 58 women, some in single and others in double rooms. Each floor of the two-story buildings will have a small lobby and recreation room.

Barracks for enlisted women, also two-story structures, will accommodate a full company of approximately 230 women. Each floor will have a large sleeping room with double decker beds and a recreation room.

At Norman four sets of barracks are under construction for housing Waves who will be trained as aviation machinist mates, and aviation metalsmiths.

At Memphis four also are being constructed for housing the same type of Waves.

At Atlanta "one or two" buildings will be used for women being trained as link trainer instructors.

At Lakehurst, one building is going up for housing schools for aerographers' mates and parachute riggers.

No indication was given as to the stations which might get the buildings or the number to be erected at any one station.

Alexander in Short Visit To Former Italian Colony

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Jan. 7—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British Commander in Chief in the Middle East, "has just finished a short visit to Eritrea, the former Italian colony on the Red Sea," the British radio reported today.

The radiocast added: "General Alexander inspected Indian and Sudanese troops and the Eritrea police force, besides meeting British and United States experts working on naval installations."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Top: Cranberry Chicken Molds, when preceded by a clear soup and followed by fruit and a beverage, are satisfying and good. Above: This salad is called Cranberry Crown and may be prepared well in advance of using. Recipes for both these salads appear on this page.

Cranberries Branch Out

By Fredrika D. Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The cultivation and gathering of the cranberry is one of the oldest and most picturesque of industries. Usually mechanization and progress go hand in hand, but the cranberry defies modernity. The little wild red berry which the Indians introduced to the Pilgrims, and which history says was eaten on the first Thanksgiving Day at Plymouth, is still grown in bogs, and picked in much the same old way. Only now there are more than 25,000 acres of cranberry bogs, and 10,000 people harvest the annual crop.

Armed with wooden scoops with long wooden fingers set close together, they crawl over the bogs on hands and knees, carefully pushing the scoops through the vines and gathering in the ripe red berries.

Decorative Cranberry Bog

A small and decorative cranberry bog may be made at home. Cut the berries in half and shake out the seeds, dry them, then soak in tepid water and plant in wet soil. Any pretty shallow container will do. Keep moist, and sit back and wait, and you will soon have a charming and original house plant at no cost and with little labor. Be sure there is plenty of moisture.

For years cranberries, to the average housewife, meant cranberry sauce. It was a long time before she realized that there was a whole new culinary field for the bright red berry. Candies, for instance; just select perfect ripe berries, and make sure that they are thoroughly dry. Dip in unbeaten egg white, then in confectioners sugar, coating as thickly as possible. Lay on waxed paper, and dry in a practically cold oven. They are colorful, sweet-tart, crisp and juicy, just the confection to top off a satisfying meal. They don't keep indefinitely, but they do keep reasonably well.

The acid juice of the cranberry is excellent in fruit punch, counteracting its usual cloying sweetness. Put the fruit to simmer for five minutes with an equal quantity of water, strain, and mix with orange juice, lemon juice and apple juice. Sweeten with honey, sugar, corn or maple syrup. Add a few pieces of stick cinnamon, and at serving time pour over cubes of ice in a punch bowl. At the last minute add ginger ale. Garnish with slices of orange and lemon, and with pineapple if obtainable.

Cranberry Crown

1 lb. fresh cranberries
1 cup diced celery
1 cup diced apple
1 package prepared lemon gelatin
½ tablespoon plain gelatin
⅓ cup honey
½ cup sugar
1½ cups cold water
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 orange, or ½ orange and ½ lemon
Pinch salt

Bring honey, sugar, and 1¼ cups water to a boil, add cranberries, and simmer, without stirring, until all the skins pop open. Soften plain gelatin in ¼ cup cold water, then dissolve in the hot sauce. Add lemon gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool until it begins to thicken, then fold in grated rind, celery, apples and lemon juice. Broken cashew nuts may be added if desired. Pour into a ring mold and put in refrigerator to set and mellow. Unmold on lettuce, escarole or water cress, and serve with a thick, bland cream dressing.

Cranberry Ham Steak

1 raw ham steak, about 1½ inches thick
½ lb. fresh cranberries
1 cup honey
juice of 1 orange
whole cloves
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
2 teaspoons flour

Stick whole cloves around edges of ham steak, then rub steak on both sides with a paste made of flour and mustard and a few drops of orange juice. Spread raw cranberries on steak and trickle honey and orange juice over all. Bake in moderate oven until tender (about 1½ hours), basting frequently, and adding a little water if necessary. Serve surrounded with the rich red sauce.

For a luncheon or Sunday night supper, try

Cranberry Chicken Molds

2 cups cold cooked chicken, cut in strips
1 cup celery, cut in strips
2 or 3 small gherkin pickles cut in thin slices
1 can cranberry sauce (jelly) cut in cubes
2½ cups chicken broth
1½ envelope gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
salt, white pepper, ground ginger

Soften gelatin in cold water, then dissolve in boiling chicken broth. Season highly and allow to thicken slightly. Mix in the chicken, celery and gherkins, and put by spoonfuls in small molds. Add cranberry cubes here and there at judicious intervals. Allow to chill overnight, and serve with a dressing made of sour cream, mayonnaise and horseradish beaten together, then seasoned lightly with lemon juice, salt, pepper, and just a dash of curry.

Men's and Women's Aims Are One for the World We Want, Says Mary Agnes Hamilton

Women and the World We Want—No. 2

Editor's Note: Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, author of the second article in the series "Women and the World We Want," was one of three women in the group which worked with Sir William Beveridge in drawing up the social security plan recently published. She is a former Labor member of the British Parliament. In 1924 she was the only woman appointed to a committee with 18 men members to inquire into British trade. She is an economist, journalist, and novelist; has been a Royal Commissioner, League of Nations delegate, and has lectured widely in her own country and in America.

By Mary Agnes Hamilton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I don't believe that, in its broad, general outlines, the world that women want can be differentiated from that which men desire. Those outlines are clear. They are simple. They are expressed quite bluntly and definitely in the Declaration of Allegiance "Liberty and Justice for All." All is the key word.

To achieve for all, freedom and justice, requires, and we know it, a conquest on the part of each one of us, over the enemy within; this conquest will demand a struggle as resolute, as sustained, and as self-abnegated as that which we are now carrying on against the enemy without. That enemy within us is daily recalled to mind in the prayer with which the British House of Commons opens its proceedings, as "prejudice and partial affection." These temptations, of which the Mother of Parliaments humbly recognizes that its members need to be constantly reminded, know no distinction of sex. Neither is better equipped to resist them than is the other. Yet both can resist them, by a conscious and directed effort of the will.

Women Vary

One of the noblest and most effective fighters for her sex, Mary MacArthur, used to admonish those who hoped, or feared, too much from them, that "Women are not all good, any more than they are all beautiful." Don't let us forget this, or we shall end by being unfair. Being human, women vary. They vary in mind, as in complexion. They vary among themselves as widely as do their brothers. There is no view all women take, unless it be one that is also taken by all men. It was once quite casually assumed that women, as such, must be against force in human affairs, simply because they are, normally, slighter and weaker in physique. Now, women are operating heavy cranes, manning anti-aircraft guns, riveting ship plates, driving trucks, servicing and piloting planes; they are showing an energy and an endurance that meet every call. Nobody, now, is so sure about the physical weakness argument.

Nor can the older assumption stand: that which asserted that, as bearers of life, women valued life in some unique fashion. Parenthood, rather than motherhood or fatherhood is the human wonder; the great fact in human experience is the possibility of companionship. The good world, like the good family, depends upon, and can only arise out of, equal development, and accepted, equal co-operation on the part of man and woman. It can be securely based only on what Norman Angell has finely called "the great commonplaces of human association."

Where the Conflict Comes

It is here, and not as between man and woman, that we reach the Great Divide. On one side stand those whose thinking and feeling have been distorted by the devilish doctrine of the Dictators; on the other, those who strive towards a world society where no barriers whether of sex or creed, race, language or color, may prevent or hamper a loyal comradeship directed to a common good. In the frightful waste of horror the Axis has brought upon us, there is this grain of gold—our minds have been driven back to fundamentals. We are compelled, now, to know in what we believe. Here, no difference between the thinking of the sexes. Honesty compels each one of us to recognize, in our own soul, a battle ground where good contends with evil, altruism with egotism.

We fight an appalling system, applied with ghastly cruelty to the bodies of men and women, and the minds of children. The massacre of helpless Jews; the planned and ruthless extermination of Poles, Czechs, Norwegians, Yugoslavs, Greeks; the barbarities being done in every occupied land; the brutal tyranny which crushes the common man even of the "master race" itself—these things, horrific as they are, are not more fraught with deadly menace for the future than is the monstrous process by which, from tenderest infancy, the young of Germany and Japan are being moulded into instruments and servants of death. Here, in action, is revolt against all that we have ever meant by civilization.

Must Know Own Values

To overthrow and permanently defeat it, we have got, first, to be sure of our own values. Only so can we build a city that hath foundations. Only if those values, passionately held, are expressed in, and govern, the institutions we build for peace can we uproot and destroy the forces of evil. We must begin by uprooting them from our own minds; making certain that they retain no secret lodgment there. In this obligation, as in past failure to see it, there is no choice as between men and women. None of us, man or woman, can say, today, that we have been wholly faithful or clear of sin against the light.

True, the Nazis arrogantly proclaim that theirs is a "man's world." True, too, that the degradation of woman is a specific and insistent element in the slavery they impose on the human being, as such. It is a man's world, only if we accept the terrible words used by the philosopher, Hobbes, when he spoke of "homo homini lupus"; it is a world ruled by the wolf pack. But women are no less responsible than men for having let that wolf pack loose. Indeed the type of pacifism that masked timid and narrow selfishness under phrases of a vague nobility and sentimental appeal was, perhaps, more diffused among them than among men. Such pacifism played straight into the enemy's hands.

Need Unity of Thought

Had the Freedom Peoples, clear in faith, awake to realities, vigilant in the defense of the human spirit, stood firmly together from the beginning, force could not have prevailed against any one of them. Had we realized that any attack by violence and brute force, anywhere, was an attack on freedom everywhere, had we stood side by side against Japan's attack on China in 1931, against Italy's attack on Ethiopia in 1935, even against the Rhineland occupation in 1936, we could have saved each other from the awful ordeal all are enduring now. Instead, we permitted the tactics of "one by one" to bring us to destruction's brink. Now, out of our common failure, there is being painfully reborn a common faith, grounded on recognition of the intrinsic and paramount value of the human soul; this faith gives the pattern of the world we have to build.

Equality in Everything

If there is something of irony in the fact that war brings to women an opportunity of service, and to achieve acclaimed recognition of citizen usefulness not always enjoyed in peace, we must accept and learn from it. In Britain, where women are now mobilized to the full extent, as in Russia and in China, they are working and enduring with no thought save of the common cause, and no claims save those expressed in terms of giving. Sex distinctions, like class distinctions, are submerged, forgotten. All for each: each for all. This canon, applied to material things, has long been the admitted secret of our progressive command over the forces and resources of nature. This creates our scientific techniques. Our hope lies in its steady and purposive application to our social and international relationships. Equality is its fundamental postulate. Equality is at once the one thing it is safe to want, and the one thing women do want, for themselves.

Second of 30 Articles

She's Secretary for 62,000 Grocers—a Large Order!

By Grace Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

Helping 62,000 grocers supply you with the things you want on your dinner table is the job of Mrs. Rose Marie Kiefer, secretary of the National Association of Retail Grocers. On the side she is a homekeeper herself. So she knows about grocery "shortages" today, and what it means on both sides of the grocery store counter.

She knows how many cans of peas and beans and corn have jumped off the grocer's shelves to enlist in the Army and Navy and to help feed our Allies overseas, how many more are going to be needed in such service.

"Homekeepers must be reconciled to a shortage of some things they've been used to buying," she says, "and bring their ingenuity into play to find other things to cook for the family."

Some grocers are cooking pork and beans, spaghetti and meat balls, in kitchens back of their stores, according to Mrs. Kiefer. The beans are in crocks, and you return them as you do milk bottles.

Encourages Initiative

"One encouraging thing about this war," Mrs. Kiefer remarks, "is that it's bringing out our individual initiative. Until pork and beans were taken out of cans, how many grocers would go to the trouble of cooking them? How many of us?"

The "shortages" we find and hear people talk about often are not real shortages of food, Mrs. Kiefer points out, but mean that there isn't enough machinery and manpower available, now, to can all the things we've been used to seeing on grocery shelves and at the same time send enough canned food to the Army, the Navy, and our Allies.

Transportation, too, enters into the picture, she says. Normally, many vegetables and fruits are transported by truck from California. But now trucks are wearing out. Railroads need to conserve space for Army and Navy supplies.

In California, too, she says, is grown much of the fruit normally put up in cans. But today the California fruit grower is finding he can't compete with the wages paid in airplane factories and shipyards.

"It may be," she states, "that the food grower could compete with the war industries by appealing to the patriotism of farm workers. Perhaps we could make working in an orchard or on a farm comparable to serving in the armed forces. Certainly we can, and should, make it more interesting for people to work on farms."

As for how the homekeepers can help the food situation in the months ahead, Mrs. Kiefer says they must do more canning. They must plant more gardens, and can what they grow. Not so much food will be shipped from a distance, she declares.

Another way that homekeepers can and must help is by conserving more, Mrs. Kiefer declares.

"They must throw less into the garbage pail," she says. "The tremendous waste that goes on must be stopped."

The Office of Defense Transportation has of course limited grocery deliveries to one per customer per day. Mrs. Kiefer thinks that may be changed to something like three per week, and eventually, perhaps, to only one delivery per week and that for bulky items.

There's one particular thing the housekeeper can do to help the grocer, she states, and that is to have patience with him when he cannot supply all her wants. He has more problems besetting him these days, Mrs. Kiefer declares, than the homekeeper can imagine. Besides short supplies, clerks hurrying to join the Army and Navy, the grocer has a long list of federal reports that he must file. There are 284 government regulations affecting the retail grocer today.

One of the things the Grocers' Association does is to help the grocer with his government reports. It studies the regulations, interprets them, or puts them into simplified form.

Ask Mrs. Kiefer how she became secretary of the National Association of Retail Grocers, and she'll smilingly tell you, "There isn't a thing to it.

"I used to work in a grocery store when I was going to school," she says, "and the first job I had after finishing school was in a letter shop, where I helped type form letters.

"Once we had a 'rush' order for this Grocers' Association, and at the end of the day one of its officers stopped for the letters. I waited on him. He asked if I wouldn't like to come and work for them starting the next day.

"'But tomorrow's the Fourth of July,' I said. 'I know it,' he replied. 'But we're swamped with work. Will you come?'

"I did, and I've been here ever since."

That was 20 years ago, and during that time Mrs. Kiefer says she has been everything from office girl, to stenographer, up to her present position. Twenty years ago the Association had 2,800 members. Now it has 62,000.

Edits Monthly Magazine

Her work includes editing the Association's monthly magazine, Mrs. Kiefer explains, which keeps grocers abreast of the newest things being done in the grocery field. And about 60 per cent of her time is spent in traveling—attending grocers' and consumers' meetings, talking about food.

Grocers phone her for advice from all parts of the country. Sometimes she phones them. Recently when the government asked for some statistics to help in a food rationing program, Mrs. Kiefer quickly phoned grocers in 20 widely separated parts of the country to get the figures.

One day recently a carrot raiser in California phoned her, lamenting about the ODT's (Office of Defense Transportation) ruling that tops must be cut off carrots before they are shipped. Buyers wouldn't like it, he declared.

Mrs. Kiefer told him that besides wasting shipping space, the tops don't do the carrots a bit of good. They draw moisture from the carrots to keep themselves green. And grocers, she reminded him, usually twist off the tops anyway before they deliver them.

"Just think," says Mrs. Kiefer with a rueful smile, "of the hundreds of thousands of cubic feet of shipping space we've wasted until now, transporting carrot tops across the country."

Mrs. Kiefer likes her job. "There isn't anything I would rather do," she says, "unless it's running a grocery store. I've always wanted to do that."

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Olympics and Falcons Start Series Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fired by the return of sparkling little Fishy Dumond and bolstered by the fact that they are presenting one of the strongest arrays since most of their stars left for the war, the Boston Olympics have high hopes of capturing both ends of the double-header with Philadelphia Falcons this week end at Boston Garden. The first game will be played tonight, with the second coming tomorrow evening. Face-offs for both contests will be at 8:30 p. m.

This marks the Olympics first showing at home since they were tripped 4-2 by these self-same Falcons last Dec. 20, and their first appearance in a game since they were shellacked by New York Rovers 6-0 in Madison Square Garden two days after Christmas. Although the 'Pics practice sessions have not been too numerous during the interim, they fully believe the long lay-off will prove beneficial.

Home on Leave

Dumond, now a corporal in training with the U. S. Army Air Forces in Indiana, is home on leave and will be able to play only these two games this week end. He played his last previous contest for the 'Pics on Nov. 27, when the hometowners blew Brooklyn Torpedoes out of the rink 13-2, with Fishy getting three goals and two asists. He was able to get leave so soon because of the fact that leave was due him even before he left Boston, but he preferred to take it during the holidays.

Altogether three new players will make their bow with the Olympics tonight, two forwards from across the border and one defenseman from the city of Melrose, Mass. The forwards are Roger Bedard of Granby, Quebec, and Bill Meloche of Montreal. The defenseman is Bob Priestly, who played end for the professional Philadelphia Eagles last fall and who has been preceded in the Olympics' lineup by his two brothers, Gil and Russ.

Second Line

Bedard, Meloche, and Dumond will compose the 'Pics second line, while Priestley is slated for rearguard duty with the large Norm Walker. For a first-line threesome Coach Hago Harrington will use Newcomer en Lundberg at center with Ray Chaisson and Clarence Schmidt on the wings, while his third trio will see Gerry Bauer centering for Bob Jeremiah and Hec Rousseau. Ty Andersen and Red Anderson will be starting defense, with Craig McClelland in goal.

The rivalry between Boston and Philadelphia this season has been exceedingly close, although the Olympics have managed to carve out a small edge for themselves. In six games the 'Pics have won three and tied one, while the Falcons have come up with two victories. In order this winter the scores have been—with the Boston score first—1-6, 5-2, 5-1, 5-4, 3-3, and 2-4.

Losing Streak

Tonight the 'Pics will be attempting to break a losing streak of three straight games and a non-winning streak that extends back to Dec. 5 when they edged New York Rovers 1-0 here in their only shutout that counts of the season. They did shut out Manhattan Arrows 17-0 last Nov. 15, but they are not particularly proud of that feat. Since Dec. 5 they have tied Phillie and lost to New York, Phillie, and New York again.

Although Coach Harrington is slated to lose Flashy Fishy again—this time for good—after this week end, he is cheered by the news that Gerry Desrosiers will probably return to action next week after being out six weeks with a broken ankle. The Cambridge veteran skated for the first time at the Arena last Sunday and impressed with the form he showed despite his long absence from skates.

Events Tonight

Hockey

Philadelphia Falcons vs. Boston Olympics at Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.

Basketball

Tufts vs. M. I. T. at M. I. T., 7:45 p. m.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 7

East

Washington College 41, Baltimore U. 33.
Duquesne 53, Waynesburg 25.
Villanova 41, Geneva 38.
Loyola (Baltimore) 55, American U. 26.
Massachusetts State 53, Springfield 51.

Midwest

Ottawa 48, McPherson 40.
Schooleys 43, Westminster 38.
Berea College 36, Kentucky Wesleyan 31.
Mt. Union 70, Youngstown 57.
Wichita 38, Washburn 31.
Oklahoma East Central 44, McMurry 27.
Bowling Green 78, Findlay 33.
Great Lakes 63, St. Norbert 21.
Carroll 37, Milwaukee Teachers 35.
North Dakota Nniversity 32, Iowa State Teachers 28.
Central (Iowa) 41, Parsons 32.
Olathe Naval Air Base 51, Missouri 42.
Southeast Missouri State 46, Murray Teachers 42.
Ball State 56, Franklin 32.
Indiana State 57, Valparaiso 40.
Wabash 56, Manchester 40.
Pittsburgh Teachers 51, St. Benedict's 34.
Norman Naval Aviation Base 39, Camp Crowder, Mo. 36.

Southwest

Texas Tech 35, Albuquerque Air Base 32.
Arizona 72, Texas Mines 47.

West

Idaho 55, Gonzaga 37.
Ricks College 57, Montana State Normal 38.
Utah State 52, University of Idaho Southern Branch 46.
Humboldt State 34, Chico State 51.

South

Virginia 49, Hampden-Sydney 40.
Duke 60, Davidson 50.
Virginia Military Institute 41, William and Mary 38.
Washington and Lee 38, Roanoke 33.

Bradley May Watch Plan Do Backfire

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8 (AP)—President Alva Bradley of the Cleveland Indians, who urged Tribesmen to get into war work at the close of the past baseball season, hoped today his advice would not backfire.

At least six players—Mel Harder, Jim Bagby, Harry Eisenstat, Al Milnar, Hank Edwards, and Oris Hockett—followed his advice.

Now, under a new labor stabilization plan "pegging" Cleveland war workers in their present jobs, there's some question whether the players will be released from industry to return to baseball next season.

Prohibits Transfer

The program, set up by the local labor-management committee of the War Manpower Commission to relieve a labor scarcity in the Cleveland area, prohibits the transfer of workers from essential jobs except by "statements of availability." Such statements may be obtained from employers or the U. S. Employment Service if a change in job is deemed in the best interests of the war effort.

The WMC says success of the program depends upon its voluntary acceptance by employers and employees, but expects them to comply. Some WMC officials, admitting the player problem had not been foreseen, expressed the opinion Tribesmen in war jobs would be affected by the program.

Bradley Confident

Bradley said he was confident the WMC would not challenge the right of a player to return to his real job—baseball.

"To peg them in those jobs now would be to penalize them for doing what they and I thought was right," the Indians' President added. "The fellow who would get the break would be the one who ignored my advice and spent the winter hunting and fishing."

Robert C. Goodwin, regional WMC director, probably will be asked to rule soon on the question. Meanwhile, another WMC official, who declined to be quoted, expressed belief the question boiled down to the rating given baseball in the scale of essential activities. He guessed there might be some "complications" unless it was decided the moral value of the game is greater than the value of the players' contributions in industry.

French Lick Camp Under Inspection

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Bobby Dorr, Wrigley Field superintendent; Bob Lewis, traveling secretary of the Chicago Cubs, and Joe Barry, traveling secretary of the White Sox, were scheduled to arrive in French Lick, Ind., today to begin preparations for spring training headquarters.

Part of a golf course adjoining the hotel quarters will be transformed into a baseball diamond for the Cubs. The Sox will have to walk a couple of miles to the city's ball park.

To Perform on Garden Ice

Ready for Philadelphia Challenge

The fellow helping himself to a hockey stick is a newcomer who should prove helpful to the cause of the Boston Olympics the remainder of the season. He is Roger Bedard of Granby, Quebec, who played for the famous Mt. St. Charles School in Providence, and who is now the property of the Providence Reds. The little fellow in the circle is no stranger to Olympic regimentals. He is Corporal Fishy Dumond—need more be said?

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Bobby Bauer Still Popular

There's an old adage to the effect that fame is fleeting, but it could hardly apply to little Bobby Bauer, who used to play a lot of hockey for the Boston Bruins but who has been away in the Royal Canadian Air Force for nearly a year.

This was proved conclusively only last week when the diminutive right winger of the Bruins' sparkling Kraut line returned to Boston for a short visit. It happened when Bobby entered the Garden lobby for the Bruins-Detroit game last Friday, and was immediately mobbed by fans who remembered his play. Yet his popularity was shown even more forcibly when he skated at a practice session with the B's and was cheered by 100 prep school boys, not 10 of whom had probably seen him in action before.

Annual Exhibition

It occurred when the Bruins went over to The Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton to put on their annual exhibition before a group of prep school teams who were about to start a round robin elimination series. When Bauer's name was announced, he received as much if not more of a cheer than if he still were with the team, and after the session, his autograph was once again in great demand.

How Bobby got to The Skating Club was a typical gesture of his. He always did like to surprise his friends, and when the squad arrived in its dressing room, there was Bauer, getting ready to put on the No. 17 jersey that he used to wear while playing for the Bruins.

His liking for surprises brought to mind the time about a year ago when Bauer, Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart were given a farewell party in the Hotel Manger. As usual there were gifts of watches, portable radios, and the like in recognition of their services here. When all was done, Bobby held up his hand and said:

Gifts In Return

"I want to thank all of you in behalf of the three of us, but before we go, we would like to present a few gifts in return." Whereupon to every newspaperman, official of the Bruins, and friend of theirs at the party they gave an automatic pencil. But that was the Krauts all over.

Naturally when the boys found Bauer getting ready to take the ice with them at the practice, the Kitchener Kid came in for a bit of riding, especially from big Dit Clapper, who was dressing right beside him.

"How's the weather up in Halifax?" asked Dit.

"That's a military secret," replied Bobby.

"And I suppose not signing your name to your Christmas card was a military secret too," Dit went on.

"You can't blame that on me. Marg (his wife) mailed them."

"Well," cracked Clapper, "I didn't care especially. I like those guessing games."

Associated Press

Bobby Bauer

The Bruins were using Harvard's dressing room, for the Crimson now practices and plays most of its games at the Brighton rink. Signs placed on the wall for the benefit of the college boys caught the eyes of the pros.

"There's one for you, Bauer," said Bill Cowley, "Keep hands well apart on stick."

"Keep two hands on stick," read Johnny Crawford. "That's yours Hollett."

"There's one they forgot to put up there," chimed in Clapper. "Always keep puck out of your own net."

The boys had a spirited session, scrimmaging against each other and scoring plenty of goals. Clapper, who was directing the practice, had Bauer playing every position, even defense.

Later, when the boys were leaving, Bobby said to Dit, "Well, how did you like that defense play of mine?"

"Huh," he snorted quickly, "you don't play it any differently from the rest of us. You get caught up the ice, too."

Briefs From the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Umpire Bill Stewart, who was the first pro baseball player to enlist in the other war, has come around to the conclusion that sports still are useful so the home folks can "let off steam and get things off their chest." . . . And those things usually land right on Bill's head . . . Although plans still are nebulous, Ned Irish has reserved March 27, three days after the end of the invitation basketball tournament, as the date for a war charities court game . . . Brigham Young U. has come up with a new reason why a star athlete can't play. Dwane Esplin, all-Conference basketball forward in 1941, dropped out of school to look after his 3,000 sheep . . . If the Dodgers train in Yale's Coxe Memorial Field House, do you suppose "Dem Bums" will become "Coxe's Army"?

⁂

Tub-Thumper Earl Hilligan reports that the Browns were "night game" champs of the American League last season. At least, they kept the opposition in the dark as to how they got to third place . . . Navy Lieut. Carl Stockholm, former six-day bike racer, has been appointed executive officer of the Shore Patrol Battalion in the Chicago area . . . Pvt. Werner Keaney, 260-pound son of the Rhode Island basketball coach and a fair court performer for his dad, is in charge of recreation at White Horse, Alaska.

Hub Notes

Harvard Opens

Harvard's basketball varsity will open its Eastern League season in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge tomorrow evening against Cornell. The Ithacans have met Columbia and tonight meet Yale in Eastern League games. In its 11 contests to date, the Crimson has won seven and lost only four—the four setbacks all coming on the recent Christmas tour through the cage-strong Mid-West.

In these 11 non-league engagements Capt. George Burditt has carried a major portion of the offensive load, having scored 155 points for a 14-per-game average. A year ago George was fourth on the Eastern League scoring list. Hugh Hude, veteran guard, trails Burditt in scoring at the moment with 67 points, which should give you an idea of the Crimson captain's superiority.

⁂

Fresh from a spectacular 47-44 victory over New Hampshire, Foxy Flumere's Northeastern cagers take on the Boston U. five tomorrow night in the Boston Y. M. C. A. gym. This marks the first meeting between the two schools since 1927. The Huskies have won three of their six starts to date, but none of them on their home court. A preliminary contest will bring together the Northeastern and B. U. junior varsity teams. B. U., incidentally, has dropped two out of three this winter.

⁂

In the wake of the news that the Red Sox and Braves will play a City Series April 17, 18, and 19, with a double-header the last day, comes an announcement from General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox that his outfit will begin spring training at Tufts College on the morning of March 22. In the absence of Manager Joe Cronin, Collins got together with Coaches Tom Daly, Frank Shellenback, and Larry Woodall yesterday at Fenway Park and settled on the inaugural date.

⁂

Briefs . . . Boston's hockey Bruins are well rested and ready for a busy stretch in the National League. They leave for Montreal tonight at 8:45, without Yank Boyd. Local fans, however, are more interested in the Bruins' Sunday evening date here with the Maple Leafs. This one figures to be a sellout . . . Harvard's hockey varsity made it five straight last night, defeating B. U., 7-0., on the Skating Club of Boston rink in Brighton . . . Red Rolfe's Yale cage varsity opens its Eastern League competition this evening against Cornell, at New Haven.

⁂

Speaking of Yale, the Montreal club of the International League announces that it probably will train in the Yale baseball cage next spring, which is a tip that the Brooklyn Dodgers are headed in that direction. Montreal is a Dodger farm and the two usually train together . . . Thomas W. Taylor, director of athletics at Brown University, has resigned to accept a commission as captain in the Army. He is succeeded by Dr. Walter H. Snell, long an athletic figure at Brown . . . Despite a slight injury, Busher Jackson will make the Montreal trip with the Bruins . . . Joe Cronin has arrived in Honolulu and will spend about a month visiting Army posts in the Hawaiian Islands before returning to resume managership of the Red Sox.

Twenty Detroit high schools have resumed a full program of athletics.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Old Training Plan Will Return

Now that a halt has been called in baseball's old spring training setup, some of the boys in press row are wondering if, after the war is over, the poorer big league clubs will retain this close-to-home conditioning policy.

After all, the $25,000 or $30,000 check a major outfit spends for an elaborate spring tour of the Deep South or Far West isn't exactly pocket change. It would buy a couple of fair ball players.

If this war-time system of getting in shape meets with success from the standpoint of victories after the regular season opens, and if the athletes and their managers approve, there is no telling what the unpredictable magnates will do when the first peacetime spring happens along.

Will Return

However, it seems a good guess at this hour that the current training setup is nothing more than an emergency measure, and will be scrapped when railroad travel is normal once again and the resort cities are once more occupied by free-spending tourists, instead of trainees from the various branches of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. It is our opinion that the magnates have no more intention of abandoning the modern conditioning plan, than they have of junking the World Series.

Training the modern way is definitely a permanent part of peacetime baseball, as is the home run and the pitcher's windup. Those flowery stories which we privileged scribes pound out under banana palms, in our shirt sleeves, get the chilled folks back North primed and anxious for the start of the regular National and American League pennant races.

Closely Related

After weeks of getting acquainted with new rookies through the oft-exaggerated tales of the touring writers, the man on the street is ready to storm the ball park by the time his favorite club, tanned and in peak form, returns to the home grounds for the more important business of playing out the schedule. Although no tangible facts or figures are available to emphasize the connection between the normal training plan and the arousing of fan interest, there is no doubt that the two are closely related.

To the average customer in the grandstand and bleachers there is something fascinating about watching a gang of athletes which has just come out of the Old South or Far West, tanned and rugged. They would be the same ball players, of course, if they trained in a gym across the street from the park. But not through the eyes of the fan. Even though he himself cannot afford to spend the early spring in the sun country, he wants his ball players to; and, no doubt, the ball players are happy about the whole thing.

Another Reason

There are other advantages in favor of the modern training system, advantages which do not at first meet the eye. For instance, no one enjoys an early spring trip to Florida, California, or Texas more than the magnates themselves. It gives them an excuse, if they need one, to get away from the snow country and its icy winds, and, among other things, to get in a few practice rounds on the links. For this reason alone the big boys would think twice before abandoning the prewar training plan.

And, naturally, the ball player can think of a few advantages to conditioning in a sunny climate, particularly the older men, who need several weeks to reach top form.

The dropping of the southern training trip alone will remove much of the romance from the game to the spectator, who probably will be slower turning out in the spring after the umpire has called: "Play ball!" It will be with interest, and more than a little anxiety, that baseball men will watch early attendance throughout the majors. But if you can believe what you hear, all the magnates want is enough paying customers to keep the game going—going so that our uniformed men and women will have something to watch, listen to and read about in their idle hours.

Red Sox to Play Pair With Brooks

The Red Sox today announced that they have scheduled a pair of exhibition games with the Dodgers at Brooklyn, April 3 and 4.

If the weather permits, the Sox will follow this series up with two or three dates with the Baltimore club at Baltimore.

Hershey Crowds May Be Reduced By Driving Ban

HERSHEY, Pa., Jan. 8 (AP)—Officials of Hershey Park Arena $1,000,000 structure where the Hershey Bears of the American Hockey League play to crowds of 5,000 to 6,000, almost all of whom come to the game by automobile, said last night they could only wait and see what the pleasure driving ban does to the sport.

J. B. Sollenberger, Hershey Park manager, said: "Saturday's game with the Indianapolis Capitals will go on, even if we play to empty seats."

What happens next, he said, will depend on the outcome of an emergency meeting of the league in New York Tuesday.

Hershey's crowds are drawn from Harrisburg, York, Lancaster, Reading, and other near-by cities. Hershey itself is a village of only 2,000 persons.

Grid Equipment Of More Concern Than Rule Shifts

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—The National Interscholastic Football Rules Committee today studied questionnaires filled out by high school coaches in regard to proposals for rule changes.

H. V. Porter, secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, said most coaches appeared well satisfied with the present football code and that one of the main problems confronting the conference concerned preserving equipment.

Several changes in rules of six man and touch football were made yesterday in special sessions in an attempt to standardize the sports.

Karpel Joins Army

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The New York Yankees scratched the name of pitcher Herb Karpel off their roster today, the tenth Yankee player to be lost to the Armed Forces. Officials said Karpel, a southpaw who won 11 games and lost one with Kansas City last season and who was placed on the Yankee roster only recently for a spring trial, had been inducted into the Army.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
BOSTON	12	8	6	30	93	88
Toronto	13	8	4	30	122	75
Detroit	10	7	7	27	80	65
Chicago	9	7	6	24	78	79
Rangers	7	14	4	18	19	115
Canadiens	6	13	5	17	71	101

Results Jan. 7

Detroit 2, New York 2.

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MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.
Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service. Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 154 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
Electrical Appliance Repairs
Vacuum Cleaners Completely Rebuilt $12.50
CENTREHARDWARECO.
4202 Washington Street, Roslindale
2033 Centre Street, West Roxbury
16 High Street, East Dedham

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449

WOODSUM for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
JANUARY SALES
Are Now in PROGRESS
128 MAIN STREET

The Swedish Coffee Cup
RESTAURANT
Breakfast — Luncheon — Dinner
Sandwiches and Homemade Pastry
STANLEY CARLSON, Prop.
Open at 6 in the Morning till 7 at Night
30 West Elm Street Phone 9667

MAY YOU KNOW HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY in This NEW YEAR
Ralph and Ruth Baker
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street Opp. Forest Avenue

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick G. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion* — *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST
TEL. ASP. 5604

FLOWERS *for All Occasions*
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

O'Hara Hat Shop
Custom-Made Fabric Hats
Also Fur and Felt Hats
44 Brattle Street Tro. 1933

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Skis and Equipment
Reduced 20%
From Our Ceiling Prices
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square

We thank you for the wonderful business in the past year, and we will do our best to serve you for 1943, and we ask your patience.
SAGE'S
60 Church Street Cambridge TRO. 2211 — Leonard St. Belmont Center BEL. 4500

Distinctive Service in all Branches of Beauty Culture
Hudson's Beauty Parlor
Room 306 Trowbridge 8140
4 Brattle Street Harvard Square

Start the New Year with a lustrous new Permanent from
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson Street Call Tro. 1603

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES
Retail Lumber and Building Materials
Also
Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H.

It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 3430

helen's
See our Costume Jewelry to go with your New Print Dress
381 MAIN STREET

F. H. LANE CO.
A complete line of Winter Clothing for Men
530 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Quality Shoes for The Family and Rubber Footwear at
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 MERRIMACK STREET

HINGHAM

ESSENTIAL FOOD
at
--ANDERSONS--
Fred F. Rowe, Proprietor
7 North Street Tel. Hin. 1420

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE (Continued)

Now in Progress
STEIGER'S
JANUARY APPAREL SALES
Luxurious Fur-Trimmed
COATS
Reg. $79.50 ..... $55.50
Reg. $49.50 ..... $29.50
STEIGER'S

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

The PAUL REVERE SHOP AND TOY ANNEX
We have moved to
1782 MASS. AVE.
Next to Durand's Candy Shop
TEL. LEX. 1499-J

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Dandee Electric Broiler
Broils, bakes, boils, toasts, fries. Really a complete stove. **$15.95**
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Avenue Phone Lex. 0300

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
SELECTED FRUITS
FINE GROCERIES
CHOICE MEATS
Vegetables in Season
1751 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Cherry and Webb's
JANUARY SALES
Save 25% to 50% on Furs, Coats, Dresses, etc.

Dube
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

American Woolen Co.
BLANKETS
Extra weight—4½ pounds
80% Wool—20% Ameriac (a Protein Fibre)
Winter Rose, Royal Blue, Claret, Cedar
$7.98 each, $10.98 value
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

NOW—Big Savings in
Joslin's
JANUARY WHITE SALE

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
Malden Co-operative Bank
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
Our uniform quality will please you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— *Friendly Service* *—Efficient*
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Purr-fect HOME HEATING HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

Holden's Taxi
MELROSE
2700
1 Passenger—25c 2-4 Passengers—35c
Anywhere in Melrose
7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
29 ESSEX ST. MELROSE 2566

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Dry Cleansing, Dyeing Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Services
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
14B Emerson St. Stoneham 0621

Savings for You
at our end of your phone wire. Call us. MELrose 3300-1-2-3
"Home of Quality and Service"
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street

NEEDHAM

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
Cleaners and Dyers The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

PITTSFIELD

SMART SHOES
Styles for dress-up wear—for work—for today's extra walking.
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Esso
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES
R. G. DANIELS
135 SOUTH STREET TEL. 9575

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000

OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

TORRE'S
Reading Square
Walnut Dips, 45c lb.
Our Own Make

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year From the Commercial Bank of This Community
★
First National Bank of Reading

SHARON

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
7 Ridge Road
Telephone Sharon 2181

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For Painting Walls, Ceilings For Painting Over Wallpaper
Sherwin-Williams Co.
288 Dwight, Corner Bridge Street

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	Y	S	L	O	G	Y
O		P	I	G		E
G	A		O		H	A
S	P	A	N	K	E	R
	E	S	S	E	N	
A	M	A		A	D	Z
	A				E	
A	N	D		E	R	N
	T	E	L	L	S	
M	U	L	L	I	O	N
A	S		O		N	O
P		E	Y	E		S
S	A	R	D	I	N	E

4/43

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's Try Our LUNCHEON Specials
Ice Cream and Candies — Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert care of the hair and skin.
MARCELLING
PERMANENT WAVING
FINGERWAVING
22 Pleasant St., Room 323 Phone 4-7558

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CAMBS.—A good home in small modern house offered to lady in exchange for help with domestic work. TALBOT, 8, Sandringham Avenue, Wisbech.

HOUSES WANTED

REQUIRED to purchase, freehold; small bungalow or modernised cottage; near coast Dorset to Cornwall; 2 bedrooms, 1 or 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom, separate lavatory, main water and drainage, electricity and/or gas; large garden. Box W-1707, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

ROOMS TO LET

EWELL, SURREY. — 2 large unfurnished rooms with use of kitchen and bathroom; also use of garden; suit man and wife only. Box W-1668, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

SUSSEX, HOVE, 12, Church Road—Large, refined, attractive furnished flatlet; use kitchen; suit couple. Tel. Hove 1920.

SOLOISTS WANTED

EXETER.—SOLOIST wanted by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Exeter. Apply Music Committee, 84, Longbrook Street.

WANTED TO BUY

HOME MOVIE AND TALKIE PROJECTORS still wanted—please release yours. Very high prices paid for 16mm. Sound, and 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Silent Projectors. Also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers still wanted. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127 New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
Post Vacant, Rooms to Let, Small Hotels and other headings except Post Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	1/5	2/10
3 times within 7 consecutive days	1/3	2/6
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	1/-	2/1
6 consecutive days	1/-	2/1

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Post Wanted Advertising

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	9d.	1/5
3 times within 7 consecutive days	8d.	1/3
6 consecutive days	6d.	1/-

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. 4 words should be allowed for a Box Number.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

England

BATH

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. BATH. TEL. 2330

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

ENGLAND

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 381

BIRMINGHAM

Tel. Cen. 5727 32 Gt. Western Arcade
ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS SLIPPERS STOCKINGS

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 3000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

P. W. SENIOR
IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
181, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

F. WILKINS (1930) LTD.
(Bakers and Confectioners)
Makers of Quality Bakery Products since 1800
Branches throughout Bournemouth.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD.
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

Artistic Photography
by
DEBENHAM & GOULD
Estab. 1879
Your friends will appreciate your portrait
34, Old Christchurch Road Tel. 967

BRIGHTON and HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

A. E. FINCH
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street
Bristol, 1.
Electric Lamp and Accessories supplied.

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

SAFE REMOVALS
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123 High Street, Bromley Rav. 3601-2

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued from previous page)

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER
SILVERSMITH WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Another Impending Apology

"The Mayoress made her last public appearance in this office, for which the W. V. S. are most grateful."—Provincial paper, spotted by Punch.

Secret Stuff!

In the morning post was a long buff envelope bearing the War Office mark. It was opened by a secretary, who found inside a second long, but slightly smaller, envelope. As it was marked "Secret," she discreetly left it for her chief to open himself.

When he did so he discovered a letter. It ran:

Dear Mr. X.—Very many thanks for your letter of the 10th January, the contents of which I note and for which I am very much obliged.—Yours sincerely. A. B. C.

In the top left-hand corner it bore the word "Secret" in large red letters.—Exchange.

Got His Wish

One of the oldest story situations known to mankind is where somehow somebody has three wishes granted. Now there's a yarn telling how a young chap in the United States was in that fortunate position. First, he wished for a fine wardrobe, and hardly had he reached his closet before he saw bulging from it all sorts of splendid suits and accessories.

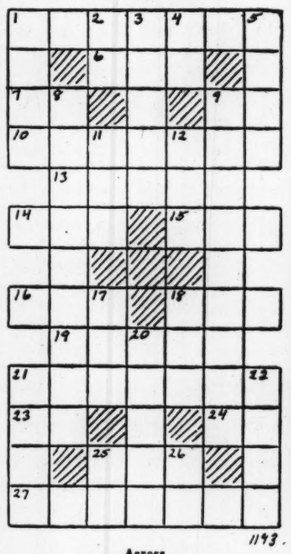
Next, he wished for money, and turned to find his bureau drawers stuffed with crisp new currency in large denominations.

"Now," he said, "for my third wish—I'd like to get a chance to shoot Hitler."

Just then the 'phone rang and he answered it. "Mr. Umph?" said the voice on the wire. "You've just been reclassified as 1-A."—John Straley, in Investment Dealers' Digest.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



1193

Across

1—What is opposed to "eulogy"?
6—In rhyme beginning: "To market, to market," what is to be purchased?
7—What is the Empire State of the South (abbr.)?
9—Exclamation of surprise.
10—What is a horse capable of good speed?
13—Where are the Krupp steel and iron works?
14—Candlenut tree is what?
15—What cutting tool is used to trim off surface of wood?
16—Conjunction.
18—Sea eagle is what?
19—Jemmy is whose son in opera "William Tell"?
21—What is a vertical division of a window frame?
23—While.
24—Not any.
25—Center of a flower, especially when differently colored, is called what?
27—What fish is placed in oil and tinned?

Down

1—What creatures did Actaeon own?
2—What is the language of Uruguay (abbr.)?
3—What are most powerful members of the cat family?
4—Who was a king of Bashan?
5—365 days.
8—Who is the cynic in "Timon of Athens"?
9—Who is administrator of O. P. A. in United States?
11—Man's name.
12—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
17—What is the Diamond State (abbr.)?
18—Who was a Biblical high priest?
20—What comedian had title role in the film "Grandma's Boy"?
21—What does a cartographer make?
22—What is principal organ of olfactory system in man?
25—What is a suffix forming nouns?
26—East Indies (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Odor Bombs May Be Used as Signals in Railroading?

One of the crack transcontinental trains has been equipped with an odor bomb in each roller bearing box. This "bomb" is packaged in a special container which discharges a penetrating and extremely disagreeable odor as soon as the journal bearings heat up to a dangerous degree.

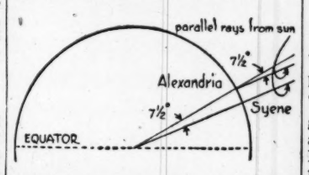
This odor tells the trainmen that trouble is imminent and that the train should be stopped and the journals inspected.

The passengers are not bothered by the bombing, since the cars are air-conditioned and have sealed windows and tight-fitting doors.

How Eratosthenes Measured the Earth 12 Centuries Ago?

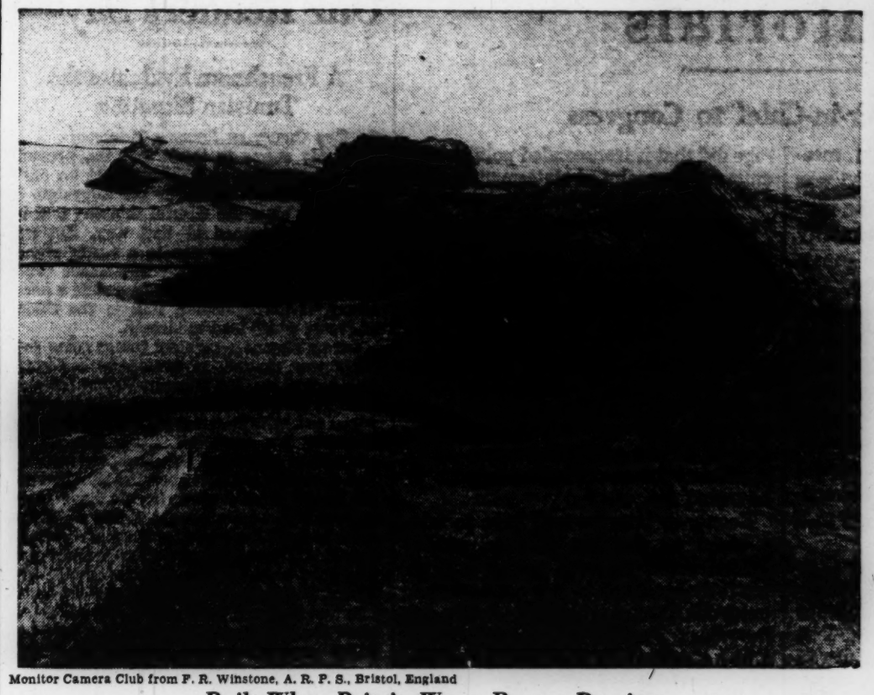
Eratosthenes, librarian of Alexandria, made use of the following data to which he had access to calculate the circumference of the globe. On the same day that the sun was at the zenith (directly overhead) at Syene, at Alexandria (500 miles due north of Syene) the sun's rays struck the earth's surface at an angle 7½ degrees from the vertical.

The sun, being about 93 million miles away, its rays are considered to be parallel. Consequently, the arc of the earth's surface between the two cities represents 7½ divided by 360, or 1/48 of the entire 360 degrees of the earth's circumference.



The circumference, then, is 48 times 500, or 24,000 miles (only Eratosthenes expressed the distance in stadia). These figures, arrived at so long ago, tally with modern results for the earth's mean circumference to within around 4 per cent.

W. P. Keasbey



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Built When Britain Was a Roman Province

A portion of Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland, recently acquired by the National Trust. The wall is part of the remains of Roman fortifications which defended the northern frontier of the Roman province of Britain. This particular scene includes the stretch from Cuddy's Crag to Housetead's Fort. The entire wall extends from Wallsend on the estuary of the Tyne to Bowness on the Solway. It was erected by Emperor Hadrian under Platorius Nepos, then Governor of Britain.

Titles in War Work

Titles held by British women in war work mean nothing in the plants where members of the "privileged class" have become good mechanics. Lady Montagu is a skilled machinist, Lady Ursula Manners works in an aircraft factory, and the Countess Wharncliffe, who inherited an aircraft plant from her husband, worked her way up from the benches and now runs the factory, according to a report from the Office of War Information.—Associated Press.

A quick method for freezing beef, taking six hours instead of eight days, has been developed in Argentina.

A Verse for Today . . .

Therefore now let your hands be strengthened, and be ye valiant.—
II SAM. 2:7

The silk that would normally make 100 pairs of silk stockings is required for one parachute.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Perhaps another reason why many motorists are driving more carefully than ever before is because most of them now own their cars.

New York Sun: Dehydration experts report that new methods make it possible to reduce a ton of carrots to 190 pounds. Junior says, "Go back and try again."

Ryan in Boston Herald: Ma says that salad materials are getting so swanky, exclusive, and expensive that she almost asked for a swelled head of lettuce.

Bells in England Guide Soldier Lost in Desert

(London Daily Sketch)

Claygate, Surrey

I am sending you the following narrative which has just reached me in a letter from my son. It appears to me to be a startling example of Divine intervention, and if you care to publish it you have my full permission, as it may prove a comfort to many anxious mothers.

My son, a captain in the Artillery serving in the Middle East, had to travel across the desert to the coast on special duty.

He returned in the dark, and when well into the desert he found he had missed his way and was unable to discover the right track. To add to his difficulties his car had broken down.

He was wandering around when he heard the sound of church bells. His first impression was that he had—to use his own words—"gone crackers."

He finally traced the sound as coming from behind a large hummock of sand. On investigation he was delighted to find a lorry with British troops in it, and they were listening-in to a broadcast of the church bells ringing in dear old England.

He was given a hot drink, his car was repaired, and he was soon on the right track. Within an hour he had rejoined his own unit

—S. K. P.

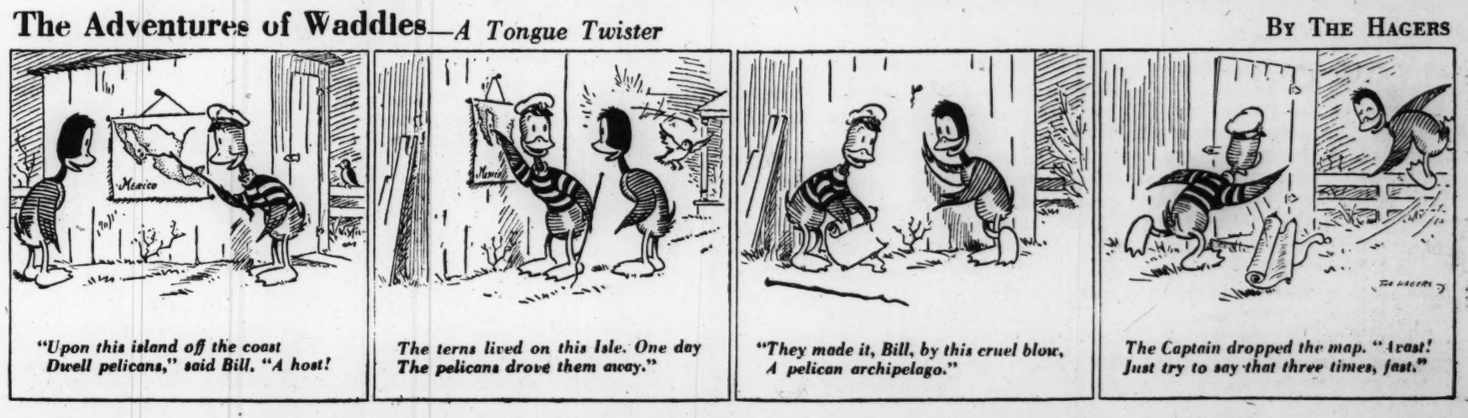
Most South Sea island colonies are self-supporting.

NEWS ITEM—KINGSTON, N.H.—*With no barber here and no gas to go to neighboring towns for haircuts, men here may braid their hair.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, We'll Let It Go at That* By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe This Is the Exception That Proves the Rule* By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Tongue Twister* By The Hagers



"Upon this island off the coast Dwell pelicans," said Bill. "A host!

The terns lived on this Isle. One day The pelicans drove them away."

"They made it, Bill, by this cruel blow, A pelican archipelago."

The Captain dropped the map. "Avast! Just try to say that three times, fast."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Commander-in-Chief to Congress

President Roosevelt's annual message on the "State of the Nation" was really a report on the state of the war. And because the Nation is primarily interested in winning the war his message won Congress and Country.

The politically-minded will say that the "old maestro" recaptured some of the trenches lost in the November election. At least for the day he did. And by a very simple stratagem—coming to Congress not as head of the Democratic Party, or even as chief of the rival Executive Department of the Government, but as Commander-in-Chief in a global war.

Picture the situation: The new Congress was feeling its oats and declaring its independence. The Republicans had won popular approval for the first time in twelve years, had in effect won an election. Combining with the anti-New Deal Democrats they were preparing to take control of the home front out of the President's hands.

In addition there were the isolationists, many returned with what they consider a popular mandate. Altogether Congress was all ready for a fight with the Executive. But he chose the front. It was not the front of domestic politics or of doctrinaire internationalism, but the front of ships and planes and fighting men, the front where every citizen's emotion is engaged, the exigent front of practical United Nations co-operation to win the war and the peace.

On this front the President is most plainly a master, with a grasp of global strategy equal to Winston Churchill's. And he is the Commander-in-Chief, armed with power, knowledge, and popular support. Neatly skirting the bogs of domestic controversy and leaping lightly over mismanagement on the home front, he chose firm ground. Some will call this clever politics, but that may be too small an estimate.

Mr. Roosevelt is personally absorbed in the fighting front, devoting most of his energy to it. He recognizes the dangers of weakening the war effort by internal squabbles or dissensions among the Allies. It is natural then for him to emphasize the war and to seek to achieve unity for winning it and for keeping the peace. In so far as this message did that it transcended politics and entered the realm of statesmanship.

The President has by no means won on the home front, either with Congress or with many problems which threaten to weaken the fighting front. He will have to develop better teamwork with the lawmakers and will have to do more than admit mistakes and laughingly tell of his own difficulties with questionnaires. Consultations with a bi-partisan joint Congressional committee on the war and the organization of a war cabinet or some other machinery of co-ordination appear to be called for.

Sooner or later he will have to take a stand on the big question of extended social security, which was so tactfully broached in this message that everyone is still guessing whether a Beveridge plan for the United States will be pushed by the Administration for immediate application or only as a measure of postwar adjustment. Very soon too, the President will be called on again for positive leadership to stop inflation, to settle manpower policy and deal with new labor problems.

But as a report on the state of the war the message was excellent—informative, heartening, and helpfully in perspective. It was particularly useful in its appreciation of the other United Nations and their share in the war. It was bold, forward-looking and specific in declaring that America cannot find any kind of isolationist hole where it will be safe from predatory nations and that the fangs of such animals must be drawn, physically and mentally.

Mr. Roosevelt seemed to go farther than ever before in his affirmation of the necessity for continuing the United Nations wartime co-operation to maintain the peace. This informal association will in some degree continue and develop naturally. But here again one wishes that Mr. Roosevelt were a bit more of an organizer; even co-operation in the war is a very hit-or-miss, Churchill-Roosevelt affair. There are two Pacific councils but no global council to manage Allied strategy. Is it not time to bring this wartime co-operation into more visible form and give it a shape which can stand up when the centrifugal forces of peace take hold?

Fuel vs. Liquor—'18 and '43

While legitimate manufacturing concerns and law-abiding individuals in the United States have been met on every side by all sorts of restrictions in regard to coal, during the last ten months, and have thereby been subjected to inconvenience, business loss, discomfort, and hardship, one obnoxious industry, that of brewing, has been permitted to draw upon the coal mines at the rate of 3,100,000 tons annually. While the Fuel Administration has been issuing edicts prescribing all sorts of limitations for ordinary consumers, because of an alleged shortage of transportation facilities, 200 railroad freight cars have been constantly employed in hauling coal to the breweries. . . . Why this consideration for the brewers?

The above is an extract from an editorial expression of this newspaper published in July, 1918. Today, 25 years later, the cry is the same, not only from The Christian Science Monitor, but from religious, civic, and other leaders throughout the Nation: "Why this consideration for the brewers?"

The closing of churches, schools, and homes is now reported because of the oil situation, but nowhere, aside from a possible curtailment of nightclub activity, have we found mention of any intention to shut down breweries, liquor stores, taverns, and their affiliated organizations. A brief check of such establishments listed in the classified section of the Boston telephone directory alone disclosed more than 700. The churches, a number of which are open only one day a week, total less than 150.

Some liquor establishments burn coal instead of oil, but here, too, is a need of conservation, for already predictions of coal shortages have appeared in the press.

What kind of reasoning is it that considers religion and education of less importance to the Nation than its liquor?

Clearing the Air

Appeals of the Philadelphia Transportation Company to passengers not to smoke in its crowded trolleys, busses, and subway-elevated trains will be welcome to thousands of non-smokers annoyed by clouds of tobacco smoke in public conveyances. Some cities—Boston and New York, for instance—enforce rules against smoking but some have let smokers have their way.

When thoughtfulness of our neighbor does not seem more important than personal indulgence, it may be necessary to offer a pointed reminder. Workers putting in sixty minutes' hard work every hour of a long day surely are entitled to at least a clear atmosphere traveling to and from the job.

For French Unity

Proposals for a non-military, non-political committee of Frenchmen, to provide a focus for French efforts which are now divided by the differences between General de Gaulle and General Giraud, deserve the most serious attention both of London and Washington. These differences have developed partly because General Giraud wishes to think only of the present, in which military considerations seem uppermost to him, while General de Gaulle has in mind also the political future of France and his position in it.

If this were the entire explanation of the impasse—their meeting has now been postponed until the end of January—it might be assumed that General de Gaulle was imposing military risks on the United Nations to satisfy his own political aims. But it is not so simple as that.

General de Gaulle already has political, as distinguished from military, responsibilities toward all those territories, Madagascar among them, controlled by the Fighting French. He might weaken his position in these areas, and produce new confusions among their administrators, by entering into any agreement with General Giraud which could be read as partial abdication of political leadership by the Fighting French group.

Meanwhile, General Giraud is conscious of political opposition to the de Gaullists among the officers and civil authorities with whom he must, as a military leader, co-operate in Africa. He may not feel himself in a position to sign away the futures of any of these men through a political agreement with the Fighting French.

In any event, the deadlock is reflected not only in French but in British and American attitudes. Possibly the formation of a new committee would provide Washington and London, as well as the French groups concerned, with an opportunity to work together in more apparent harmony on a question of increasing seriousness to them all.

Our Readers Say—

A Frenchman Evaluates the Tunisian Situation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nobody seems to think that the present military situation in Tunisia might be part of the initial planning for the campaign. I personally shun the wishful thinking that it really was planned in that way. But we should see it would denote a really grand strategy if that apparently unpleasant (and costly) situation had been planned as a necessary, if unspectacular, link in the chain of events which lead to victory.

Let us assume a moment things going the other way around, as everybody expected they would go: the German-Italian bridgehead in Tunisia within a week smashed and wiped out, with Rommel performing another Dunkirk. We must not stress the happy effect upon Allied and free-European morale. But the military effect upon the situation on the Soviet front scarcely would have been as favorable as the present situation. While there is some hope left for the Axis to hold this bridgehead, perhaps even to turn the tide once more in Libya, planes, tanks, infantry, and huge quantities of matériel pour into that northern tip of Africa, depleting the other German fronts. For once the Western Allies have taken over the role of Soviet Russia, waging a war of mutual attrition.

The Axis stand in Tunisia asks for a fair reconsidering of the plans of the French, Reynaud, et al., in June, 1940, for continuing the war in North Africa. I don't say the newest Axis landing in Tunisia (and the former big-scale transport of Axis troops to the farther Libyan shores, etc.) proves that in the summer of 1940 French resistance in North Africa would have been very short-lived. The military and political situation in the Mediterranean in the summer of 1940 and in the fall of 1942 was not the same, but I don't believe the French would have been able to prevent an Axis landing in 1940.

What would have become of the defeated and partly disarmed French army of 1940? Mr. Ingersoll in his book, "Action on All Fronts," relates the opinion of a military expert that it was the main mistake of the British in 1941 to have defended Crete by defeated soldiers. These soldiers, however, had been victorious in Libya before, as the poor French soldiers of 1940 never had been.

And let us not overlook the fact that the indigenous population of Algeria in 1940 was strongly influenced by Nazi propaganda and partly not reliable—scarcely ready to put on a fierce resistance against the Germans should the French have been crushed again.

Nobody can tell whether Paul Reynaud was wrong or right in 1940, but we cannot dismiss as treasonable foolishness the line held by Pétain's government in that moment: it was not very probable that the French could hold North Africa against the Italians in Libya and the Italians and Germans rushing on from Sicily. PAUL AMANN

Northampton, Mass.

Home Front Problems

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lack of confidence and respect for the President is so widespread in this part of the United States (the North Central States) that it must be considered as a very definite problem. No, you don't read about it in the papers, or hear about it over the radio. It is something about which little is said.

Let me illustrate: The other evening at a movie in Sioux Falls, where there is an Army Air School with an enrollment of half as many men as the population of the town itself, the face of the President was flashed on the screen during a newsreel. F. D. R. made a very fine appeal for buying more bonds, but the crowd which filled the large place was absolutely stone cold.

A canvass of opinion from many who come this way from all parts of the Nation these days, and from my own experiences in the WPB in visiting this and near-by States, make it clear that this is not an isolated instance, and that it is in some way connected with the deep dissatisfaction over the way the war is being run, which is only too little spoken of in print but which runs so deep as to be alarming.

It is realized that here in South Dakota the people have voted against the Roosevelt policies since 1936 in an ever-rising chorus of protest, and that isolation has been the rule rather than the exception in the past 10 years and more. But, with nearly every family represented either directly or through a close relative on the actual war front, it would seem that the unity of purpose which welled up after Pearl Harbor has cooled to such an extent that herculean efforts must be made to restore some semblance of it if we are to prosecute this war with the speed, precision, and devastating finality which we must if it is to be ended in our time.

The writer has always been an ardent disciple of the President's foreign policy, and, though a Republican, has believed that many New Deal plans had merit. There are many like me out here, but we are in a minority. This is stated in brief form in the hope that it may be of help. Y. S.

Sioux Falls, S. D.

About Alsace and Lorraine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Noting claims put forth in your letter columns on the subject of the movement for autonomy in Alsace-Lorraine, one to the effect that "the autonomist movement is purely a German creation," may I quote a sentence or two from "The Making of a Reporter," by Will Irwin, who was on the scene in the fall of 1918?

"As insurance against future aggression," writes Mr. Irwin, "the professional military element of France believed in holding Germany up to the Rhine as a permanently subject province. Wilson had declared that Alsace and Lorraine must be returned to France. Yet his principle of self-determination had roused in the lost provinces a small movement for autonomy. That was perhaps the reason why the army offered me a kind of *tour de luxe* when the Allied governments took official possession of Metz and Strasbourg." JUNIUS

Brookline, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Reassuring

Down the Middle of the Road

Of Zinc and Things

By Erwin D. Canham

We are often tempted to become very informal and tell readers about the inside workings of this newspaper. But newspapermen are generally shy about their own affairs; there is a tradition against shop-talk. Now, however, because of visible changes in the paper, we feel an explanation is due.

Of course, the war has brought a great urgency to the newspaper task. The challenge for accuracy, for perception, and for leadership is greater than ever. The war has also brought more readers: our circulation, like that of many other papers, has increased notably. Censorship has come to be an accepted condition of work. Large portions of the globe, inside the enemy or enemy-occupied countries, go somewhat unreported. But these things have come along rather quietly and imperceptibly.

Several big technical problems are now on our doorstep. They are the questions of manpower, of zinc, of newsprint, and of transportation.

On the writing and editing end of the paper, the manpower problem has been difficult but not insuperable. Many men, and some women, have gone from our staff to the armed services, or to the corps of experts helping in the war effort. Their places have been filled—by agreement, it is only for the duration and all those who go are promised their jobs back—by colleagues who have stepped up, or by newcomers. Most of the newcomers are feminine, and they are very competent. Our news-room "copy boys," for example, are now almost entirely girls, who are as hardy and alert as they are charming. In various writing jobs, women have come forward to do jobs men formerly held, and are doing them extremely well. In some cases, wives have come back to newspaper jobs now that their husbands are in service.

All in all, therefore, the manpower problem is not acute. In the mechanical departments, it is much more difficult. But even there, we are getting along.

The zinc question is very interesting. Zinc is used to make all the illustrations in the paper. It is also needed in munitions. So the WPB has now brought us down first to 75 per cent and soon to 50 per cent of last year's consumption. This seemingly terrific cut has been met by ingenuity and skill in our mechanical departments. Although we shall continue to print almost as many pictures as formerly, we shall do it on half the zinc. How? By using thinner zinc, and by making some cuts on the under side of the zinc plate and thus using the zinc twice. These economies may last after the war.

As for transportation, there have been many difficulties in our local deliveries, on the trains, and on the oceans. These things are inevitable, and readers are accustomed to them. Thus, a subscriber in a Boston suburb will get a 1:30 p. m. edition when he should really have a 3:30 p. m. one; a Washington reader may not get his paper until the second day after, or later; and a subscriber in Britain will get his paper a month and more late.

But the most vital wartime threat is in newsprint. By an order of WPB last week, any American newspaper is permitted to use for its entire circulation in the first quarter of 1943 only as much newsprint as it used in the same quarter of 1941 for its net paid circulation. That is to say, it is curtailed by the extent of its circulation increase in the intervening two years, and by the amount of its "over-print," or issuance of papers over and above the net paid circulation. This last item includes papers returned from newsstand and street sale, papers furnished to advertisers for checking, papers used for office purposes, papers needed in promotional work, and for many other practical and necessary uses.

The WPB estimated that the aforesaid cut would average out at about 10 per cent to American newspapers. For The Christian Science Monitor, because of increased circulation, the percentage figure is considerably higher in terms of pages cut in the paper. It requires the curtailment of editions that had averaged 22 pages to 18 pages, those formerly 18 to 14, and those formerly 14 to 12.

Readers will notice these curtailments in their papers. Every effort has been made to apply the cuts where the least harm will be done. Certain feature pages feel the effects most visibly, being reduced to six columns instead of eight. The financial reports in the local editions are somewhat shortened and telescoped. The Tuesday educational page has been combined with its Saturday mate. The sports page in some editions is reduced. And the news and interpretation itself, the heart of any newspaper, has also felt curtailment.

Moreover, WPB announces that at least two more cuts may be expected during 1943. To meet present and prospective curtailment, we have been experimenting for many months in new techniques. Some of these may be necessary. We hope to make war necessity the mother not only of invention but of improvement. Of that, you will be the best judge. As yet few of the new techniques have been applied. This is only an interim report.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mr. Hoover's Salary

The other day an item was going about in the press indicating that Herbert Hoover did not draw his salary as President of the United States. From a member of his Cabinet in that time who was close to him, personally, the Gazette found out the facts.

As Secretary of Commerce and later as President, Mr. Hoover put his salary into a special account and spent it in the public interest. He paid a special staff of necessary experts for whom no appropriation of funds was available. He supplemented the salary of other men out of this special fund to bring them into the public service. But mostly his salary was subscribed to public charity. He did not profit personally a penny by any salary payments to himself, not even for his own living expenses or otherwise.

In 1931, when the depression hit the land, President Hoover and all members of his cabinet voluntarily took a 20 per cent salary cut. From that time on, this 20 per cent portion of his salary and theirs was returned to the Treasury.

Never has the White House seen a more honest, courageous, intelligent, public-spirited President than Herbert Hoover. He was a poor salesman of himself, but he had a precious package in his heart and mind.—*Emporia Gazette.*

The Wide Horizon

Hands Across the Caucasus

By Eleanor Bisbee

Reports that a new Russo-Turkish pact is in the making, with United States diplomacy helping it along, brightens the prospects for a better defined alliance not only to win the war but to insure peace. Russia and Turkey must always either suspect or trust each other. The third alternative—to ignore each other—has no possibility.

Russia and Turkey share the Black Sea, but Turkey controls the way out. Russia can control the Bosporus-Dardanelles straits only by forcible seizure, or, on a friendship basis, she can share their use while they remain under Turkish control. Germany's aim has been to forestall either seizure or friendship. Now the Turks know, by the Russian success in turning the Germans back, that their relations will continue to be with a self-sufficient Russia and not an Axis-subjugated Russia. The Red Army has barred to the Nazis the section of Russia in which Turkey has her greatest stake, the Transcaucasus.

A common saying in Turkey is that there are "more Turks in Russia than in Turkey." This refers to all in the Turanian racial group. An old estimate, which has been quoted constantly enough to have great influence in Turkey, is that there are 28,000,000 Turks in Russia as contrasted to 18,000,000 credited to Turkey in the 1940 census. Allowing for considerable error, this bespeaks still a considerable proportion of kin to be cut off from the sovereignty of their own people. The two greatest concentrations of Turks in Russia are in Turkestan and in Azerbaijan. The capital of the latter is Baku, and the language of the people is Turkish.

The boundary line between Russia and Turkey has switched back and forth in the Transcaucasus. When any part of that region is in Turkey, the geographers map it in Asia; when the same part is in Russia they map it in Europe. The last time that the line became uncertain, after World War One, the Western Powers did their best to chop the whole region up into small independent Republics, presumably enough indebted to the Great Powers to give them great advantages in oil, harbors, and other assets. Russia and Turkey, both totally defeated in the war, were then in violent convulsions, ridding themselves of all vestiges of their former governments. Each country soon had an "illegal" new government trying to legalize itself in spite of foreign interference.

These new "governments," on their own, proceeded to settle the boundary line by the 1921 treaty of Moscow. Without changing anybody's place of residence, this boundary produced the anomaly of "a majority of Turks outside of Turkey." Subsequently the U. S. S. R. incorporated all of Transcaucasia, with its "independent" Republics of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, into its national structure. Turkey accepted this situation. Any upset of this agreed status, however, such as Nazi enslavement, would be quite sure to bring into the open the unity of these Turks with Turkey, the political homeland which the world now concedes to the Turks as their own.

That homeland, however, might never have been conceded to the Turks except for Russia's help. Only from the new Russia was the new Turkey able to get help in her efforts to save herself as an independent, sovereign state after defeat in World War One. The U. S. S. R. was the first to recognize the new Turkish Government. The U. S. S. R. has never forced repayment of loans made to Turkey during that struggle.

Turkey thus entered the era of this war, with Russia as her traditional enemy but also her recent friend. Russia had become more powerful than ever, so either her enmity or her friendship could mean more than ever. Russia first joined Germany, and Turkey did not know what to expect, but she withstood all early pressure to seek cover for herself on the Axis side. Then Germany turned on Russia, and Turkey could not foretell which would be the survivor. As between her traditional friends, the Germans, who dragged her down to defeat in the last war, and whose force continuously hangs over her head in this war, and her traditional enemies, the Russians, whose support made her present existence possible, but whose force is a future threat, Turkey chose neutrality.

Now that the U. S. A. is helping to clear the atmosphere and to secure a strong pact between Russia and Turkey, it brightens the prospect for co-operation from both countries for world security after the war.

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